The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI........NO. 6334. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DEATH OF JAMES FISK.

Closing Scenes in the Life of the Great Speculator.

Sudden Collapse of the Patient Under the Wound.

A Military Funeral to Take Place Today.

The Murderer Removed to the Tombs Yesterday.

What Stokes Has to Say Relative to His Crime.

Extraordinary Police Precautions to Protect the Prisoner.

At 10¾ o'clock yesterday morning JAMES FISK, Jr., died in the bedroom attached to parlor No. 213 in the Grand Central Hotel of the mortal wound inflicted at 4 o'clock of the previous afternoon by EDWARD S. STOKES. The details of the shooting have been given to the public by the TIMES, and it is known that STOKES waited at the head of the ladies' staircase for the appearance of his victim; that as FISK reached the first landing of the stairs, seven steps from the street, STOKES, who was resting his arm on the standard at the top of the stairs, fired the shot which entered the abdomen and produced death. But as is usually the case with such wounds, the victim at the moment was hardly conscious of his injury, for scarcely falling, with the exclamation "oh!" he still presented a mark for his adversary, who fired a second shot from his safe covert at the head of the stairs, which, however, took effect only in the fleshy part of the left arm above the elbow, and produced an injury that in itself was merely trivial. The assassin, throwing his pistol into the ladies' parlor under a sofa, endeavored to gain the Mercer-street entrance to the hotel and escape, but was seized on the floor below, handed over to the custody of Capt. BYRNES, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, and having been locked up in a station-house cell during the night, was transferred to the Tombs prison to await the action of the law. The narrative already published in the TIMES has given all these facts in detail, and has brought the sufferer down to the hour of 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when he was in a sleep which the physicians declared to be quiet, but which was accompanied with breathing so stertorous that it was distinctly heard in the adjoining corridors of the hotel. The story of the tragedy is taken up again at this point, and continued to its end.

YESTERDAY.

The surgeons had but faint hopes of his recovery after their consultation on Saturday night. Still, all that the experience of the eminent surgeons summoned to his bedside could suggest, was done to aid him.

Feeling himself that his case was almost hopeless, he bore the knowledge patiently. Speaking to Dr. FISHER, who was bending over his bedside about 10 P. M., he asked him, "Doctor, is there an even chance of my getting well again?" The doctor responded with kindly assurances. The business-like phraseology of the query would indicate that he was characteristically regarding his living or dying from a speculative point of view. He could calmly estimate the chances, and thus added another example to the many illustrations of the ruling passion strong in death. FISK spoke but little after this, the attending physician enjoining silence, as announced in yesterday's issue.

Mr. FISK's will was drawn up by an amanuensis under the direction of his counsel, Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. Mr. FISK signed and executed the document, which was witnessed by Messrs. JAY GOULD and WILLIAM H. MORGAN. Dr. FISHER was also present at the time. Though the contents of the will were kept profoundly secret, it was said at the hotel that the greater part of his property was willed to his wife, and certain portions to his sister and father, but there were also a number of legacies to others, and one to the Ninth Regiment. Mr. JAY GOULD is made an executor.

About 4 A. M. Dr. FISHER asked him how he felt, and he replied that he was "doing nicely," asked for a drink of water and seemed to recognize everybody in the room. The opiates which had been administered now began to have their effect, and the dying man sank into a profound slumber. He remained in a heavy death-like sleep from 4½ A. M. until 9 A. M. Mrs. FISK had received the telegram sent to her shortly after the shooting, and arrived at the hotel at 7 A. M. She remained at his bedside until his death, except for a few minutes when she went away to breakfast.

GROWING WORSE.

At about 9 o'clock his breathing became more heavy and labored. A consultation of his medical attendants had been held from 8 o'clock until 9, and at its close a bulletin was posted on the grand staircase of the hotel, reading: "9 A. M.—Col. FISK is sinking." Drs. WOOD, SAYRE, FISHER, WHITE and TRIPLER were the consulting surgeons. Dr. CARNOCHAN was also present, having been recommended by Mr. WM. M. TWEED on the night previous.

Their examination had proved that the ball producing death had entered the abdomen 5½ inches above the umbilicus, and 1¾ inches to the right of the median line, the ball taking a downward course, and to the left. The ball could not be found. He was sleeping quietly, and was not in pain, with pulse 130, respiration 30. The prognosis was unfavorable, and peritonitis was feared. All concurred in recommending stimulants; but all remedies seemed unavailing, and it was seen that he was rapidly sinking.

THE CROWDS OUTSIDE.

During all these hours great crowds had been gathered in the lower halls of the hotel, and crowds more subdued and orderly have rarely been seen in this City. The question upon every lip was, "How is FISK?" and the bulletin posted at the foot of the grand staircase was too vague to satisfy the general curiosity. But little news came from the bed of the dying man to satisfy this general feeling. The crowds were kept on the street floor of the house by a guard consisting of a policeman and one of the porters of the hotel, stationed at the foot of the stairs, as was, perhaps, necessary to prevent undue intrusion upon the guests, and upon the scene of approaching death. But the reporters, whose unpleasant duty it was to obtain for the public the details of the events which were transpiring, were included in the general exclusion. Mr. POWERS, the proprietor of the hotel, usurped the functions of the Coroner and Capt. BYRNES as to who should be allowed above stairs, and it was only by appeals to that potentate of the hour that access could be gained to reliable sources of information. Hence it was that only rumors which, perhaps, approximated the truth found their way below. At one moment these declared that the sufferer had rallied, at another that he was dead, and before either of these could be verified or discredited it was declared that the physicians had decided that recovery was certain.

THE DEATH SCENE.

The truth was clearly seen in the hushed chamber overhead. Face to face at last with a death that seemed strangely in keeping with his career, JAMES FISK, Jr., appeared in a new character. During this whole hour there was about him scarcely a reminder of his life. The associates who with him achieved unenviable notoriety had kept aloof, and this last of earth was not stained with the presence of WILLIAM M. TWEED, JAY GOULD, or of any other member of the Tammany or Erie Rings. In their stead was the stricken wife of the sufferer and her friend Miss HARROT, the two brothers-in-law of the dying man, Mr. MOORE and Mr. SANDERSON, with Mr. BELDEN, Mr. ASPERN and Mr. POLLARD. These, with Drs. FULLER and TRIPLER, the physicians of the hotel, made up the group around the bed of the unconscious man. They had been summoned by Dr. FISHER when he saw the unmistakable signs of approaching dissolution, and there was no person near the bed who was unmoved. Mrs. FISK was especially uncontrollable in her grief, and her anguish was the greater from the fact that she had reached her husband only after he had fallen into the comatose condition, and had not been able to recognize her.

The silence being broken only by the sobs of the sorrowing group, and the labored breathing of the dying man, which every instant became fainter and more fitful, the moments slipped away, until the watch of Dr. FISHER, who sat with his hand on the pulse of the wounded man, pointed to 10:40 o'clock; then all could see that the end was at hand. Then the mysterious change came, and the breathing became only short, convulsive gasps. But there was no sign of agony in the unconscious man. There was no contortion of the face, no twitching of the muscles, no movement of the limbs. Calmly and peacefully this life, which had been so turbulent, ebbed away, and at 10:45 o'clock JAMES FISK, Jr., was dead. Unconscious to the last, he was spared the pain of looking back upon his past, or of contemplating his future.

AFTER DEATH.

The news passed quickly, and in a few minutes was known far and wide. When life was gone, Mrs. FISK was assisted to her room, where she remained in strict seclusion afterward, and Capt. BYRNES entering, took possession of the body, to await the arrival of Coroner YOUNG, for whom a messenger was immediately sent. He arrived at 11½ o'clock and consumed an hour in determining his future proceedings in the case. At last it was arranged that the body should be removed to the late residence of the deceased, No. 313 West Twenty-third-street, where the post-mortem should be made at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and where it should be viewed by the jury to be summoned in the case at 11 o'clock this morning, after which the inquest would be held at the City Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon. This arrangement was made in compliance with the wishes of the family, who desire to leave the City at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon for Brattleboro, Vt., where the remains are to be buried. Coroner YOUNG also ordered that eighteen prominent citizens should be summoned to serve upon the jury, and having directed that after being placed in the coffin the body should be exposed to the view of the friends, he delivered it to the undertaker and took his leave.

Before the body was removed from the bed, JAMES FISK, Jr., seemed only asleep. The color was indeed gone from the massive face, but it had lost none of its fullness; the eyes were closed, as when he died, and all marks of the violence of which he was the victim, were hidden under the bed-covering. Even after the body was placed in the coffin, and exposed to view in the parlor attached to the bedroom, there was hardly a sign of death in the smooth, placid face. Hundreds viewed it as it was thus exposed, and while they went and came JAY GOULD sat a few feet from the coffin, without showing the least sign of the emotion he must have felt at this sudden sundering of the Erie Ring, which had so long resisted all the efforts to break it made through the law. It was a picture never seen before and never to be seen again; the dead FISK, gazed upon by hundreds, with pity only because of the manner of his death, and the living GOULD sitting unmoved beside the corpse, to be looked upon with abhorence by many who passed, for the deeds which he had wrought with him who was dead. At last the ordeal was too severe for even the iron nerves of JAY GOULD, and long before the coffin was closed he disappeared, and was not again seen in the hotel.

After an hour had elapsed, the dead man was left alone with the hired attendants and curious strangers. Of the scores with whom he had conspired, of the hundreds whom he had befriended, not one remained. But the exit of the body from the scene of the tragedy was to be both dramatic and suggestive. Just before the coffin was closed, WILLIAM M. TWEED furtively entered the room. The crushed chieftain of Tammany having gazed upon the dead, retired to a corner of the room. Then the coffin was closed, was taken up by the men of the undertaker, and borne from the room. TWEED followed, and the crowd being kept back by Patrolmen WESTERMAN and WARREN, the coffin was carried up a narrow private stairway to the floor above. Through the corridors of this floor it was borne to the stairs on the other side of the building, and down these to the southern Mercer-street entrance. To this point TWEED had followed upstairs and down-stairs, and through all the winding corridors, with his bowed head uncovered. But, arriving at this point, he paused, gazed a moment at the coffin which contained all that was mortal of his friend, and, turning, retraced his steps. Then the body of JAMES FISK, Jr., was taken through the kitchen door out of the house in which he had been slain, placed in a hearse, and carried hastily to No. 313 West Twenty-third-street.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

But, meantime, there had been some show of official respect for the dead. As the deceased had been a Colonel in the National Guard, the occasion demanded some action, and the following order was issued at noon:

HEAD-QUARTERS THIRD BRIGADE,
FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1872.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

1. It is with deep regret that the Brigadier-General commanding announces the death of Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., Ninth Regiment Infantry. His loss will be sincerely felt, and his place in the National Guard not easily filled.

2. The Ninth Regiment Infantry is hereby detailed to act as a funeral escort, and will assemble at their armory on Monday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock meridian.

3. The following-named officers are hereby requested to act as pall-bearers: Col. Emmons Clark, Seventh Regiment; Col. Geo. D. Scott, Eighth Regiment; Col. Wm. B. Allen, Fifty-fifth Regiment; Col. Frank W. Sterry, Sixth Regiment; Col. Josiah Porter, Twenty-second Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. A. P. Webster, Eighth Regiment.

4. The Brigade staff will assemble at No. 60 St. Mark's-place at 12 o'clock meridian, fully equipped, (dismounted.)

5. As a tribute of respect, the officers of the Brigade will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

6. The officers of the First Division are respectfully invited to attend the funeral in full uniform.

By order of
Brig.-Gen. J. M. VARIAN, Commanding.
WM. SEWARD, Jr.,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

This order was immediately followed by the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT, THIRD
BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1872.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

In compliance with orders from Brigade head-quarters, this command will assemble at the armory in full-dress uniform, (white cross and body belts and white gloves,) with crape on the left arm, on Monday, Jan. 8, to pay the last tribute of respect to our lamented Colonel. Assembly at 12 o'clock M.

The field and staff (dismounted) will report to the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, the non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the Adjutant at the same time and place.

By order of
Lieut.-Col. CHARLES R. BRAINE,
Commanding.
EDGAR S. ALLIEN, Adjutant.

The troops will first be moved to the Grand Opera-house, where, after a short funeral service, the body will be received and escorted to the New-Haven depot by the following route: Twenty-third-street to Fifth-avenue, up Fifth-avenue to Twenty-seventh-street, and through Twenty-seventh-street to the depot, where it will be placed on the train for Battleboro. During the morning the body will lay in state from 11 to 12 o'clock in the large hall of the Erie Railway Company, in the Grand Opera-house building, when it can be viewed by the public.

LAST SCENES AT THE HOTEL.

In a few minutes after the military orders were announced, which was at 1½ o'clock, the Grand Central Hotel bore its usual appearance. The crowds had disappeared after the corpse was taken away, and even in the death-chamber not a trace of the tragedy remained. The bed in which FISK had died was changed, the room was arranged, and the clothes which he had worn when he was shot were made up into parcels, and taken away to await the order of the widow. Although the crime was everywhere the subject of conversation, there were during the rest of the afternoon no noticeable crowds to be seen at the Grand Central Hotel. About the house in Twenty-third-street, to which the body was removed, the curious gathered to some extent, but were easily kept in order by the few policemen detailed by Capt. WILLIAMSON to guard the premises. At 5 o'clock the physicians assembled at the house, but upon examining the body, Dr. E. T. T. MARSH, Deputy Coroner, determined that it was yet too warm to justify a post-mortem examination being made, and that proceeding was accordingly postponed by him until 9 o'clock in the evening. After the body was taken to the house, it was in charge of the relatives and friends of the deceased exclusively, and no one was allowed to enter the house except by their permission. The mother of the deceased was with the corpse soon after death, but Mr. FISK, Sr., was so prostrated by the sudden blow, that his physicians declared that it was unsafe to permit him to leave his home.

Stokes in the Tombs—An Interview with Him—His Coolness.

The Captain of Police, fearing that the prisoner would commit suicide, or injure himself in an attempt to do so, placed an officer at his door to watch him and prevent it. This precaution was scarcely needed, as the prisoner laid down soon after he was locked up, and slept for several hours quite soundly. At 9 A. M., a carriage ordered by the Police Captain stopped before the door of the Station-house, and STOKES was brought up from his cell, his dress looking neat, and bearing but little evidence of his confinement. He stepped lightly into the carriage, and was followed by the Captain and Officer HENDERSON. On the way to the Tombs he chatted indifferently with the Captain, and asked him if he would get him a bottle of wine, as his stomach was out of order. The Captain refused. STOKES then begged the Captain to stop and let him have a drink at some bar-room. This request was also refused, and STOKES finally ceased his importunities. The Captain remarked that Mr. FISK was very low and not expected to live. "I shot him in the abdomen, didn't I?" said STOKES, "I saw a wound there when they were carrying him off." The Captain described the nature of FISK's injuries. "I heard the Ninth Regiment fellows were going to turn MANSFIELD's house inside out last night; is that true? If some of those Erie fellows were to run across me they would meet their match," he added.

Commissioner SMITH was in waiting when the prisoner arrived at the Tombs, and his name was entered in the ordinary manner. He was simply imprisoned under a commitment from the Coroner, to await the result of his victim's injuries. As he was crossing the Tombs courtyard he said to the Police Captain, "One year ago today FISK had me arrested for embezzling $65,000." When he reached the third tier of cells, to which quarter of the prison he had been assigned, he observed HAGERTY, the voucher thief, in one of the cells. "How do you do, ED?" he said with a smile, and looking into the cell he said, "Why, you have got comfortable quarters here." He was then locked up with another prisoner in cell No. 73, but not until after a remonstrance with the Captain and a request that he might be locked up alone. His request could not be acceded to, and he was left with his new acquaintance.

Subsequently STOKES was removed from cell No. 73 to cell No. 50, and left to brood over the fearful strait to which his rash deed had brought him. He lost his hitherto cool and nonchalant bearing, and signs of great inward excitement were apparent. During the afternoon a consultation of counsel retained by his friends was held in the prison office. Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM, JOHN MCKEON, WILLARD O. BARTLETT and ROGER A. PRYOR were the lawyers. The consultation lasted for one hour and a half, and its purport was, of course, kept secret.

AN IMPORTANT INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

STOKES accompanied by his brother, who never left him during the day, was then permitted to arrange his toilet. Some friend, previous to his coming, brought to the Tombs a satchel containing a change of linen and several toilet articles, which enabled the prisoner to dress with that scrupulous neatness which has always characterized his daily appearance on Broadway. The morning papers had been read by almost every inmate of the prison, and at every grating could be seen the pale, wan face of a prisoner anxiously watching his arrival. His composure was the general theme of conversation among the officials. After eating his breakfast he was visited by a reporter of the TIMES, with whom the prisoner was acquainted. Warden STACOM, at STOKES' request, permitted him to come down into the reception-room, where he conversed with the reporter in company with the prisoner's brother. In his greeting there was almost an air of jollity. STOKES had changed his attire, being dressed in a loose-fitting pea-jacket and light-gray pantaloons. Nestling in the folds of his spotless ruffled shirt bosom was his solitaire brilliant. He seemed loth to refer to the subject which was the all-absorbing topic of the day, and a stranger would never have suspected that he was the principal actor in the bloody drama of the day previous.

The following is the conversation:

REPORTER—Mr. STOKES, I am sorry to meet you here, with this terrible crime hanging over your head.

Mr. STOKES—You need have no fears for me. I am no murderer. I have read the papers, and I assure you there is a tale yet untold.

REPORTER—Can you bear to hear the worst? (He had not yet been informed of Col. FISK's death.)

Mr. STOKES—Certainly; I can bear to hear anything.

REPORTER—Mr. FISK is dead.

Mr. STOKES—Is that so? (Calmly.)

REPORTER—Yes; he died about an hour ago.

Mr. STOKES—Well; it is a sad loss to the business community; but the papers should not prejudge me by calling me a murderer. Some of the narratives read like a romance. I never wished Col. FISK any personal harm, and never dreamed of offering him any. I could say more, but you can certainly appreciate my position. My counsel have closed my lips.

REPORTER—Did you follow Col. FISK's carriage down Broadway yesterday?

Mr. STOKES—That statement is preposterous; I rode down from the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon in company with Assistant District-Attorney FELLOWS and Mr. JOHN MCKEON; we stopped at Delmonico's, corner of Chambers-street, and took some lunch.

REPORTER—Did not Judge BARNARD say there that there was a bench warrant out for you—you having been indicted by the Grand Jury?

Mr. STOKES—I did not see Judge BARNARD on Saturday, and had no knowledge from any source of there being any indictment found against me; had I heard such a thing I would not have believed it, for I know there was nothing to warrant such a proceeding.

REPORTER—It is the general impression that Mr. BEACH's severe examination of Mrs. MANSFIELD, added to the alleged remark of Judge BARNARD, drove you to desperation, and that you intercepted Mr. FISK on Broadway and followed him to the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. STOKES—There is not one syllable of truth in that report; I never dreamed that Col. FISK was out of his house; I supposed him confined to his room with an attack of varioloid; there was nothing occurred at the Yorkville Court to discompose me; on the contrary, I think the case was much in my favor. I had considerable business to attend to in the afternoon; I had an engagement with a well-known gentleman at Amity-street and Broadway regarding a trot to come off at Providence: I also telegraphed a gentleman requesting his presence here this week. Here Mr. STOKES remarked that he was disobeying the instructions of his counsel, and, therefore, could not speak further.

REPORTER—Do you have any fear for the result as regards yourself? Here Mr. STOKES took a small wallet from his pocket.

Mr. STOKES—Do you see that wallet? Well, as sure as you see it, just as sure will I be acquitted by any jury that can be impaneled.

Mr. STOKES here excused himself, and tapped on the window of the door for Warden STACOM. The Warden asked him if he wished to return to his quarters. Mr. STOKES replied, I merely wished to trouble you for a match to light my cigar.

Mr. STOKES concluded by again assuring the reporter that it would be impolitic for him to say anything further, and he hoped that the reporter would not attribute his reticence to indifference.

At 7 o'clock last evening STOKES was reported to be in a better physical condition, and more calm and composed in mind. Miss COMSTOCK, a relative, and a number of his intimate friends called upon him during the afternoon. He was visited by his two brothers. The younger brother had a long interview with his unfortunate relative, and left him apparently in great sorrow. About 7 o'clock the doors of all the cells were ordered to be double locked, and Superintendent KELSO and Inspector JAMESON, with a large force of Police, were present in the prison.

An Improbable Report—Rumored Threats of Lynching Stokes—Activity of the Police.

The Police authorities having received what they deemed to be reliable information that a conspiracy was on foot among the members of the Ninth Regiment to revenge the assassination of their Colonel by the lynching of STOKES, extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent any disturbance. It was rumored that the members of the regiment were in a great state of excitement, and contemplated an attack on the Tombs where STOKES is confined, taking him from the prison and lynching him. Warden STACOM, of the Tombs, having also heard of these improbable threats, and, becoming alarmed, at once called on Superintendent KELSO, and demanded the assistance of the Police. The Superintendent at once telegraphed to all the precincts in the lower portion of the City to call in their reserve force as speedily as possible and concentrate them at the Sixth Precinct Station-house in Franklin-street, which is but a short distance from the prison. In less than ten minutes the reserves from the Fourth and Fifth Precincts had arrived at the Station-house, and were quickly followed by the reserve force of the other precincts, making in all 300 policemen, all armed. Supt. KELSO in person repaired to the Station-house and assumed command of the force assembled there. One hundred and fifty patrolmen were detailed for duty inside the prison, and the rest were held in reserve at the Station-house.

During the evening, President SMITH and Commissioners BOSWORTH and BARR called at Police Headquarters and remained there until a late hour. While there, Major-Gen. SHALER, commanding the First Division, Lieut.-Col. BRAINE, Major HITCHCOCK, and Adjutant ALLIEN, of the Ninth Regiment, also arrived and remained for several hours in consultation with the Police Commissioners and the District-Attorney. They scouted at the idea that any attempt would be made to interfere with the course of justice. They admitted that the members of the regiment were very much excited at the assassination of their commanding officer, but they were all law-abiding citizens, and would not take the law into their own hands.

Meanwhile the Police had been active in their preparations. A large force of detectives were started off to scour the City in all directions, to note the signs of any coming trouble, and report at once to Police Head-quarters. Inspectors DILKS and JAMESON were also detailed to special duty. As it was rumored that the members of the Ninth Regiment also contemplated an attack upon the residence of Mrs. MANSFIELD, at No. 359 West Twenty-third-street, a large force was collected at the Sixteenth Precinct Station-house, in West Twentieth-street, and a guard was stationed about her house. It was also rumored that the laborers and employes of the Erie Railway were coming over from Jersey City in full force, to aid in the lynching of STOKES, but this rumor could not be traced to any reliable source. Policemen were, however, stationed at the ferries, to prevent a surprise.

The Last Will and Testament of James Fisk, Jr.

I, JAMES FISK, Jr., of the City of New-York, being of sound mind and memory, do make, publish and declare this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all former wills by me made.

1. I give, devise and bequeath all my estate and property, real and personal, except the special legacy hereinafter mentioned, to my beloved wife, LUCY D. FISK, subject, however, to a trust to pay to my dear father and mother jointly, or to the survivor of them, $3,000 a year for their support during the life of them or either of them; and further, to pay to MINNIE F. MORSE and ROSIE C. MORSE, each, $2,000 a year during their lives, respectively until marriage, when the annuity of the one marrying shall cease; the property and estate aforesaid to rest absolutely in the said LUCY and her heirs forever, subject only as aforesaid; and the said trust shall not affect her right freely to dispose of and transfer any such property.

2. I give and bequeathe to my sister, Mrs. MARY G. HOOKER, stock in the Narragansett Steam-ship Company of the par value of $100,000, for her sole and separate use forever.

3. I appoint my said wife and my friend, EBEN D. JORDAN, of Boston, executors of this my last will and testament. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 6th day of January, 1872.

[L. S.] JAMES FISK, JR.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the testator to be his last will and testament in the presence of us, who have hereto subscribed our names as witnesses, at his request, and in the presence of each other.

THOMAS G. SHEARMAN, No. 316 West Twenty-second-street, New-York.

JAY GOULD, No. 578 Fifth-avenue, New-York.

F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., Grand Central Hotel.

Was Stokes Watching for Fisk?

A TIMES reporter met JOHN CHAMBERLAIN last evening at the Hoffman House. CHAMBERLAIN states positively that he saw STOKES on the corner opposite the Grand Opera-house at 3:25 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. CHAMBERLAIN says that he called at the Erie Railway office to see Col. FISK. They told him that he had gone out, and that he looked at his watch and seeing that it was 3:25 remarked that it was too late to go down town again. As he was leaving the office, he saw STOKES leaning forward in a coupé looking up at the windows of the Opera-house. He is positive that STOKES did not see him.

Stokes to be Indicted Today.

President SMITH, of the Board of Police, yesterday afternoon, stated publicly that it was the intention of the prosecuting officers of the County to have STOKES indicted by the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer today. The tedious proceedings of the Coroner's inquest would be set aside, and the witnesses would at once be taken before the Grand Jury and their evidence taken, and STOKES would be indicted at once and arraigned to plead on the same day. It is expected that his trial will take place within thirty days.

The Post-Mortem Examination.

The post-mortem examination of the body of the late Col. JAMES FISK was held last night at 9½ o'clock, at his late residence in Twenty-third-street. Drs. JANEWAY and MARSH conducted the examination. Drs. WOOD, SAYRE, WHITE, PHELPS, TRIPLER and FISHER, with Deputy Coroners BEACH, MARSH and SHINE, were also present to assist if necessary. The result of the examination, which was somewhat lengthy, was first: The wound in the left arm was a flesh wound, the ball passing directly through the arm, entering one inch below the elbow joint, passing through the inner border of the biceps muscle, and making its exit through the posterior aspect of the arm. The fatal wound in the abdomen entered six inches above the umbilicus, and one inch and a half to the right of the median line, passed downward into the left through the omentum and messentery, piercing two loops of the small intestine, and was found in the left ingoinal region, about twenty-two inches below the point of entrance.

There was little or no hemorrhage. All the organs were examined, and the brain, the heart and the kidneys being found in a very healthy condition. A great deal of fat was observed in the omentum and pariates of the abdomen. The examination concluded at 10½.

A successful cast of the features of the deceased was taken at 6 o'clock last night by Mr. JOHN L. YOUNG. It is pronounced by the artist as the best ever taken by him.

The Coroner's Jury.

The following gentlemen have been summoned by Coroner YOUNG to act as a jury, and will meet at FISK's late residence this morning:

FRANCIS E. HALMAN, of A. T. STEWART & Co., New-York Hotel.

FREDERICK WRISLEY, proprietor of Fifth-avenue Hotel.

JAMES R. EDWARDS, real estate, No. 210 West Twenty-third-street.

CHAS. L. ACKER, of ACKER, MERRAL & CONDIT, No. 42 West Forty-fifth-street.

LOWELL LINCOLN, of E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & Co., No. 55 West Thirty-seventh-street.

JOHN J. GORMAN, President Metallic Keg Co., No. 56 Ninth-avenue.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, banker, No. 107 Fifth-avenue.

EDWARD S. CHAPIN, broker, No. 47 West Forty-eighth-street.

CYRUS CURTIS, President Washington Life Insurance Company, No. 29 West Thirtieth-street.

WM. M. BLISS, President Tenth National Bank, No. 29 West Twenty-fourth-street.

ALEX. MCKENZIE, retired merchant, Grand Central Hotel.

GEORGE OPDYKE, banker, No. 579 Fifth-avenue.

A. V. STOUT, President Shoe and Leather Bank, No. 260 Madison-avenue.

WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN, banker, No. 249 Fifth-avenue.

HENRY CLEWS, banker, Madison-avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth-sereet.

WM. H. LOCKE, merchant, No. 257 West Thirty-eighth-street.

DAVID DOWES, produce-merchant, No. 55 West Twenty-third-street.

JESSE HOYT, merchant, No. 34 West Fifty-first-street.

RALPH BOGERT, manufacturer, No. 339 Hudson-street.

Miss Mansfield.

It was rumored last night that Miss MANSFIELD, from some cause not yet explained, had disappeared from her house—No. 359 West Twenty-third-street, and was not to be found in the City. The rumor was generally credited, from the probability that she will be subpœnaed as a witness in the trial of STOKES for the murder of FISK.

Meeting of Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Ninth Regiment.

A meeting of privates of the Ninth Regiment was held last night at 8½ at the armory in Twenty-sixth-street, Mr. T. A. SHOONMACKER, of Company A, being Chairman. A committee of eight was appointed to draft a set of resolutions expressive of the sympathy of the regiment, and a desire to accompany the body to Vermont. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Our late esteemed Colonel, JAMES FISK, Jr., has been removed from our midst in an untimely and unexpected manner; and,

Whereas, The funeral ceremonies are to take place Monday, Jan. 8;

Resolved, That as an expression of the feelings of this meeting, and as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased Colonel, we recommend the Board of Officers to allow the rank and file of the regiment to escort the body to its final resting-place.

The regiment, 350 strong, then formed into line, and marched to the Grand Opera-house, to wait upon the Board of Officers, then in session.

MEETING OF OFFICERS.

During the entire evening the corridors and halls of the Erie Railway offices were thronged with sympathising friends and ex-officers of the Ninth Regiment. A very handsome portrait of the deceased Colonel was hung over the gallery, which was draped with mourning festoons of crape and white cloth. The meeting of the officers was held with closed doors. The deputation from the privates and non-commissioned officers was received by Lieut.-Col. BRAINE, who stated that the family of Col. FISK, although deeply touched by the expressions of sympathy received from every member of the regiment, yet desired to have as little military display at the funeral obsequies as would be compatible with the position of the deceased. It was determined that the officers of the regiment in a body should accompany their deceased commander to Vermont. A committee, consisting of Col. BRAINE, Capt. MILLER, Capt. BLANEY and Lieut. MONTGOMERY, was appointed to draft a set of resolutions conveying to the family of Col. FISK the feelings of his officers.

THE VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

The following order was issued from the head-quarters of the Veteran Association of the Ninth Regiment last night:

HEAD-QUARTERS, VETERAN ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, January , 1872.

The members of this Association are requested to meet at the armory in Twenty-sixth-street, at 12 M. on Monday, the 8th inst., to attend the funeral of the late Col. JAMES FISK, JR. The usual badge of mourning to be worn.

Gen. JOHN HENDRICKSON, Vice-President.
J. W. FOLGAR, Secretary.

In addition to the band of the Ninth Regiment, numbering one hundred men, who will participate in the funeral procession, this day, the Ashen Brodel German Musical Association, of which the late Col. FISK was an honorary member, will turn out over one hundred strong, and assist the Ninth Regiment Band throughout the day.

Obituary of James Fisk, Jr.

JAMES FISK JR. was born early in the year of 1832, in the historic town of Bennington, Vt. His father was a traveling peddler, who carried his goods in a wagon from point to point, and was well known throughout that section of the country. JAMES seems to have had but little education in his childhood, and while of tender age his father removed from Bennington across the Green Mountains to the little town of Brattleboro, on the Connecticut River. At the district school of Brattleboro JAMES received the little education he could be induced to take, being a wild boy. In time his father built a hotel at Brattleboro, and JAMES, Jr., was a waiter at the public table.

But the restless nature of the man began to betray itself before he was out of his teens, and JAMES left home and entered the employ of the lion-tamer, VAN AMBURGH, in whose show he acted as a "tent hand" and assistant door-keeper. Seven or eight years of this life enabled JAMES to see a good deal of the world, when he returned to Vermont and took up his father's old business of peddling. He was a sharp bargainer, a ready salesman, and possessed a degree of native wit that enabled him to dispose of immense quantities of goods. His prosperity only added to his presumption, and the outfit of each succeeding year eclipsed all former efforts. A spanking four-horse team, splendidly built wagon and superb plated harness was his delight, and he went so far as to employ a clerk to assist him. Even now the country people of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont remember FISK as a peddler, and he established a reputation in the business that has never been since equaled. His custom grew to such an extent that the Boston firm of JORDAN, MARSH & Co., then starting into business, considered it to their interest to purchase his business and employ him as a salesman. FISK accepted the offer, but soon found that a clerkship was not to his taste. So dissatisfied did he become with the life, that he was on the point of resigning and beginning his old life, when the outbreak of the war changed the current of FISK's career, for his speculative spirit at once saw an opening for the exercise of his talents. A lot of old blankets in the store of his employers suggested an idea. He proceeded to Washington, kept open house for a few days, and sold the blankets at a high price, also securing a contract for an immense quantity. The firm made a round profit, and FISK became a partner.

One of the first acts of FISK as a partner was his ordering the purchase of a mill at Gaysville, Vt., which was the only one of its kind in the country. Scarcely had the sale been effected than it was found that the mill goods were in urgent demand. A "corner" was the result, the firm cleared over $200,000 in two years, and then resold the mill to its former owner. FISK also dabbled in Confederate cotton, and cleared large sums for the house, his conscience not troubling him about the dishonesty or disloyalty involved in the transactions. So that it "paid" was all that FISK considered necessary.

All this time FISK lived in an ostentatious style, and made all the noise in the world he could. In 1865 he became too smart for his partners, and they paid him a large sum to withdraw. He at once started in business on his own account, locating himself at the corner of Summer and Chauncey streets, Boston, but the ebb of the commercial tide had already set in, and in a few months JAMES FISK, Jr., was almost as poor a man as when he took up peddling for a livelihood. He then came to New-York and opened a brokerage office in Broad-street. But he was unsuccessful, and it was not until he made the acquaintance of DANIEL DREW that any change in his fortunes was perceptible. DREW gave the sale of the Bristol line of steamers into FISK's hands, and the firm of FISK, BELDEN & Co. was established in Wall-street, their operations being so successful that FISK possessed a $1,000,000 bank account. The Erie directors quarreled with DREW, and both FISK and JAY GOULD became members of the Board. From the start these two men determined to gain possession of the road, and their schemes ultimately proved successful. In February, 1868, the famous over-issue of Erie stock was completed, by which the capital of the road was nominally increased from $19,000,000 to $34,000,000. This operation led FISK and GOULD to imagine that they could secure colossal fortunes by operations in the stock. Commodore VANDERBILT held $10,000,000 of the stock, and they persuaded the Board to purchase $5,000,000 of VANDERBILT's stock at seventy per cent., at the same time making a private arrangement with the Commodore to have the "call" of the remaining $5,000,000 for six months, they paying him $1,000,000 cash for the privilege. FISK and GOULD then sold the $10,000,000 "short." and so manœuvred that the stock fell from 72½ to 35. They then "watered" the Company's stock from $34,000,000 to $57,000,000, and purchased VANDERBILT's stock with the proceeds of sales at forty per cent. FISK is believed to have cleared, by this transaction, over $1,125,000. In July, 1868, the brokerage firm of FISK, BELDEN & Co. was dissolved, and the two conspirators at once set about securing control of the Erie Road. To effect this, FISK and GOULD prosecuted Mr. ELDRIDGE, the President, for fraudulently using $500,000 of the Company's money to secure the passage of the bill which had enabled them to increase the stock. ELDRIDGE resigned at last, and JAY GOULD became President.

From that time to the present, FISK and GOULD almost owned the road, and the profits were appropriated by them without any reference to the interests or wishes of the unfortunate holders of stock.

But FISK became more notorious for his "Black Friday" operations than any one of the innumerable schemes he set on foot. A Ring was formed by which absolute control was obtained of all the salable gold in the market, and the consequence was a "corner" in gold on Friday, Sept. 24, 1869. The result was a panic in Wall-street, gold suddenly sprang from 142 to 160. FISK and GOULD's agents forcing the rate by bids, until it was found that the Ring possessed all of the available gold, and intended to hold it for a further advance. Everything seemed in favor of the conspirators, as it was believed that the Government sales of gold would not relieve the market. The scenes in the Gold-room were extraordinary, for a continuation of the crisis for twenty-four hours meant absolute ruin for all of the small operators, as well as many of the leading firms. While the panic was at its height President GRANT ordered the sale of $5,000,000 of gold coin, and the rate dropped down to its old figure. With characteristic effrontery, FISK and his confederates repudiated the majority of the engagements made by their agents, and several failures were the result. This conspiracy was an infamous one, and in any other city would probably have led to the imprisonment of the leaders.

FISK, however, had become identified with the Tammany Ring. TWEED and SWEENY were Erie Directors, and corrupt Judges enabled FISK to escape the clutches of the law. As an instance of FISK's dishonest manner of business, it is only necessary to cite his Opera-house speculation. When the over-issue of Erie stock gave him control of an immense amount of the shares, he purchased Pike's Opera-house for $820,000 in the name of the Erie Company, but they, not liking the bargain, he assumed the purchase, reimbursing the Company with some of his watered stock. Subsequently the Company leased the upper part of the building at an enormous rent, and FISK also dabbled in other property, among which is the Fifth-avenue Theatre and Central Park Garden, his old experiences as a showman making him hanker after places of amusement.

The recent acts of FISK require no extended mention. In fact, the less said the better for his reputation. His election as a militia Colonel and the shameless profligacy afforded new phases to his character, though they present no features of interest. Assuming the command of a regiment while ignorant of the duties of the position, he was only actuated by a desire to obtain entrance to respectable society—an effort which proved decidedly unsuccessful. But he met with a terrible end; for his shameful use of power, through influence over willing tools in the Judiciary, led him into difficulty at last with a man possessing the same sort of ambition, coupled with a wicked will to accomplish his own ends at whatever cost. The result was a tragedy possessing no elements to excite sympathy for any of the actors.

Fisk and the Police Force.

On Thursday last Mr. FISK called on Mr. BARR, the Treasurer of the Police Department, and offered to advance $250,000 for the payment of the salaries of the Police Department for the month of December, which are as yet unpaid. The money was to have been furnished today.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

Preparing for Possible Difficulties with Spain.

Orders to Put the Southern Coast in a State of Defense.

The War Department Seconding the Action of the Navy.

Determination of the Government Not to be Surprised.

Delicate Situation of Affairs on the Rio Grande.

Mexican Cattle-Stealers Invading Our Territory.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Our Southern Coast Defenses—Recent Orders from the War Department.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The action of the Navy Department in ordering into commission a powerful reinforcement of iron-plated vessels and fast steaming cruisers has been promptly supplemented by the War Department in giving orders for putting our Southern sea-coast defences into the condition of the most effective resistance of which the resources at the command of the Department will admit. These fortifications comprise the entire line from Fort Pulaski at Savannah to the Tortugas, Pensacola and the river forts on the Mississippi below New Orleans. The Board of Engineers for sea-coast fortifications, consisting of Gens. BARNARD, TOWER, GILMORE, ABBOTT and H. G. WRIGHT, are now in session in this City, determining the character of preparation which shall be made in these various defenses, and they will at once be fully supplied with war material and garrisoned by details from the heavy artillery. This action is only a part of that work of preparation for an emergency upon which the Government has resolved. It no more means war, so far as the temper of this Government is concerned, than at any time heretofore. But inasmuch as war may be precipitated at almost any moment by the erratic revolutions and changes in Spain, it has been deliberately determined that the situation must be looked in the face and emergencies provided for to the extent of the resources at command. While the country will not approve unnecessary haste in making war, nor indiscretion in provoking it, it is also felt that it will not approve the lack of precaution and energy in not being ready for it, which a failure of that kind would involve, especially when the possibility of a conflict has so long existed. The triumphs of diplomacy in dealing with many of the annoying and vexed questions which have arisen out of the arrogance, recklessness, desperation, and tribulation of Spain, have been very marked and very numerous, and the hope, and, to a large extent, the belief, is still indulged that Secretary FISH, aided by the shrewdness and sagacity of Minister SICKLES, will yet be able to bring all questions that may arise to a peaceful solution. But there is a class of actions which the present desperate temper of the Spanish Government is peculiarly likely to precipitate, which defy diplomatic treatment. It is because of this possible danger, as yet undefined and almost intangible, that the Government is impelled to take these precautions, for the absence of which, if the emergency should arise, the people would hold it to a strict accountability.

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

Mr. COX, of New-York, will, to-morrow, if he can get the opportunity, offer in the House a resolution to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, and extend to them the rights and privileges which such a declaration implies. Mr. COX says that he offers this resolution, not on account of the new phase of the Spanish question developed by the overhauling of the *Florida*, because the report of that action lacks official confirmation, but with reference to the execution of the students, of which he has received some special information, and which he thinks such a flagrant outrage against national morality that our Government ought not to delay longer at least a strong expression of the feelings with which the story of the conduct of the Spanish authorities on the occasion of that massacre is regarded.

OUR MEXICAN FRONTIER.

Depredations by Parties from Across the Rio Grande—Inability of the Mexican Authorities to Prevent Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Official dispatches show that depredations are committed upon cattle in Texas, by armed parties coming from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and that Gen. CORTINA, the commander of the Mexican troops on the frontier, notoriously makes no endeavors to prevent the robbers, but is even in league with the marauders. The military authorities at Fort Brown say from the scarcity of troops on the line, and the nature of the country bordering on the river, it is almost impossible to capture the bands unless caught in the act of crossing. Last Summer there were several conflicts. One, where there was firing from both banks of the river at Rancho Nuevo, Texas, six leagues above Fort Brown, resulted in the death of one man, and the wounding of another, on the Mexican shore. This conflict took place between a band of marauders from Mexico and some citizens of Texas. Col. MCCOOK, commanding at that post, says it will not require many such affairs to open the conflict, and it is his opinion that unless co-operation by the Mexican authorities be extended in breaking up these bands of marauders there may be predatory war, possibly involving the two nations. In a letter to Gen. REYNOLDS, he says:

"I am determined to do all I can to stop it, and Gen. PALACIOS, commanding the regular troops in Matamoras, has appeared to co-operate with me, and it is necessary to have that murderer and thief CORTINA removed, or we cannot prevent trouble."

Our Minister, Mr. NELSON, called the attention of the Mexican Government to the subject, and Mr. MARISCAL replied in a confidential note, assuring him that measures would be adopted tending to remedy the situation. President JUAREZ was profoundly impressed with the gravity of the subject as presented to him. Mr. NELSON says:

"There is no doubt in my mind of an anxiety on the part of the Government to put a check to these lawless proceedings; but, unfortunately, the chief difficulty arises from its want of power to enforce its mandates in States remote from the capital. I would earnestly suggest to the Government of the United States the pressing necessity of arriving at some understanding with the Government of Mexico such as will remove, or at least mitigate, the present alarming condition of affairs upon the frontier."

Nothing further has been heard of the subject since the 13th of October last.

THE SANITARY QUESTION.

Facts about the Health of New-York City which its Citizens Should Know.

The Board of Health of the Health Department of the City of New-York has just issued its report for 1870—the first under the new municipal organization. Its rather tardy appearance, however, is fully atoned for by the variety and interest of its contents. The great bulk of the volume is occupied with the subreports of the heads of the several bureaus into which the Department is divided. All these reports bear intrinsic evidence of the sincere interest with which the officers of the Board regard the work in which they are engaged. From the number we have selected the report of the Bureau of Vital Statistics as presenting many facts which will probably be of interest to our readers. It occupies, (with the appended report of the Deputy Register of Records,) 142 pages, many of which are filled with tabulated records, and all of which bristle with figures and statistics, frightful, indeed, to the uninitiated eye, but full of value and instruction to the physician, the socialist and the sanitarian. The duties of this Bureau consist in the proper registration of births, marriages and deaths occurring in this City. The care of the records of former years also devolves upon the Register of Records, and he is the officer designated by the Board to issue permits for the removal and for the burial of the dead. The somewhat intricate machinery of the Bureau has been managed upon the same general plan as was previously pursued under the Metropolitan Commission organization, with the exception of some slight changes in details, and an improvement in the method of recording mortality, introduced by Dr. CHAS. P. RUSSELL, the present Register, and his accomplished deputy, Dr. JOHN J. NAGLE. This improvement is thus explained:

"The weekly mortuary statistics, (previous to the reorganization of the Department in June, 1870,) had been founded simply upon the number of deaths *registered* during any one week, or in other words, upon the number of certificates of death received between noon of one Saturday and noon of the next. This figure obviously did not represent the *true* mortality, although usually closely approximating to it in the aggregate, and sufficiently so in the case of individual groups of diseases for purposes of public utility. In a scientific sense, however, it was deficient, particularly as regards those affections whose fluctuations are recognized as being constantly modified by or coincident with certain meteorological phenomena. In conformity with these principles, the necessary change was effected, although its accomplishment was attended with considerable difficulty. Two accounts are now kept—one of *registered* deaths for each week, closed on Saturday at noon, and reported in detail for the information of the Board; another, completed about a week later, comprises the *actual* weekly mortality, and will hereafter form the basis for the annual report."

A printed statement, including the actual daily mortality, the most prominent causes of death, and the meteorological observations for identical days of one week, together with the registered mortality of the subsequent week, is compiled weekly for limited distribution, being sent principally to the health departments of American and foreign cities, and to the medical associations and journals of New-York. Thus forming a systematic, necrological and meteorological record, the importance of which will become more and more apparent, as time rolls on.

One of the most important functions of the Bureau of Vital Statistics is the adequate and intelligent surveillance which it maintains over the inspection and acceptance or rejection of certificates of death. The Board has established an exalted degree of exactness in the returns of certificates of marriages, births and deaths, and such are subjected to a careful examination previous to their being allowed to go on record. The death certificates, owing to the imperfect knowledge of our language possessed by a large number of our foreign medical practitioners, or to the fact of their being either not properly educated or not educated at all, demand and receive special attention. The certificate when presented undergoes strict scrutiny, and, if found to be correct, is marked with the initials of the Register or his deputy, and a burial permit granted; if, however, the report of the cause of death is insufficient, which is often the case, or if there is any reason for suspicion, it is sent back to the medical attendant for the necessary particulars; and if the circumstances connected with the death are not satisfactorily stated when returned to the Bureau, it is forwarded to the Coroners for investigation. That this is not infrequently the case is evident from the fact that "between the 1st of June and Dec. 31, there were seventy-one imperfect certificates of death thus transmitted upon which inquests were held. The autopsy in nearly all these cases revealed the reality of an incorrect diagnosis having been made, some of the bodies bearing evident signs of gross malpractice, which led to the arrest and incarceration of the attending physicians." It will be seen, therefore, that none other than a mind properly disciplined by medical training can possess the judgment essential to the prompt determination of the numerous medical and medico-legal questions arising in connection with these returns. It is, moreover, a matter of some delicacy to send back a physician's certificate for correction and supplementary information—for physicians are proverbially "touchy" on these points, and too frequently fail to appreciate the necessity for such a proceeding. The Register, however, says "our interrogations now seldom fail to elicit from respectable physicians all the points desired," and there can be no reasonable doubt that the efforts of the Board of Health in this direction will ultimately succeed in obtaining from the medical profession such habitual accuracy of information in the death certificates returned by them as will secure that completeness in the classification of diseases which is so essential to the value of the deductions furnished by statistics of mortality.

Death certificates, when approved, are indorsed by the Register or his deputy, with the specific cause of death, and the complicating cause, when mentioned; are then copied on sheets, and from the sheets, after re-examination, are transferred to the Register of Deaths, which cannot be altered or amended without the permission of the Board. "With the certificates of deaths and marriages, and the returns of births, it is necessary to be very precise, as there are constant applications for transcripts from the records, which are furnished, when desired for serviceable purposes, gratuitously, as there are no fees attached to or exacted by this Bureau. These transcripts are not only used in this country, but are sent to almost all parts of the world, where they are employed as evidence in legal claims, and if the records were found to be inaccurate might be the means of a deprivation of property, inheritance, identity or social standing. On account of its great legal value, the most progressive and intelligent nations of Europe have adopted this system of registration. * * * In addition to this, a number of transcripts are also furnished for the purpose of procuring pensions for the heirs of deceased soldiers, and are also of value to persons inheriting small amounts of money in banks as proofs of death, facilitating their getting letters of administration. Others are given to deserted and ill-treated wives whose husbands, perhaps, have believed that the witnesses of their marriage are dead or cannot be found, or presume that no proof of it can be obtained and have committed bigamy, which the records of this bureau have often proven, when no other means were available, and both males and females have been prosecuted for the offense."

An idea of the growing value of this registration may be gained from the statement that, from June 1 to Dec. 1, there were issued, to applicants who deemed them indispensable to the accomplishment of needed purposes, 773 transcripts from the records of deaths, 157 from the records of marriages, and 76 from the birth records; in addition to which were numerous applications for transcripts of births and marriages of which there was no record.

In regard to marriage registration, there has been a culpable laxity among the clergymen in regard to making their returns within ten days after the performance of the ceremony—some certificates not arriving until twelve or fourteen months, and even longer, after the event, while many, undoubtedly, are not reported at all. Since the reorganization of the Board, however, the Bureau, acting under instructions, makes a weekly report to the Board—containing a list of delinquent clergymen and physicians—and prosecutions have promptly followed, and this enforcement of the law has been productive of a very great improvement in the regularity and promptness of marriage returns. Indeed, there can be no excuse for the neglect of this duty by ministers, when we consider how greatly such neglect jeopardizes the highest interests of the married parties, and of those who may be their descendants. Again, there is nothing objectionable or onerous in compliance with this requirement of the law; blank forms of registry and envelopes being furnished by the Bureau free upon application, or sent by mail when requested to any location within the City limits, and any information pertaining to the Bureau being cheerfully furnished when desired.

The registration of births is more satisfactory than that of marriages, yet not sufficiently so that the returns may be relied upon as even being an approximation to the actual number of births which took place within the year. The following excellent suggestions are made by the Deputy Register for the remedy of this evil:

"The voluntary system having been tried since the establishment of the registration laws, and the success anticipated not having been realized, the Board has recently been obliged to resort to compulsory legal means to insure the same thoroughness and completeness as have characterized the returns of deaths, (which are above comment.) It has commenced by prosecuting tardy clergymen, physicians and midwives who failed to send in their returns within ten days, and also those omitting to report when information thereof has been brought to the knowledge of this Bureau. The following suggestions relative to the return of certificates of marriages, I think, would, if adopted, tend to augment this branch of statistics, and also would undoubtedly, be of assistance to the different clergymen, &c., viz.: To have an inspection of the marriage registers belonging to clergymen and other persons duly authorized to solemnize marriages in New-York City made every ten days, or as often as practicable, whose object would be to collect the certificates and carefully examine and compare the number reported to this Bureau, and in case of any deficiency, the penalty should be exacted for each individual failure to report. To procure anything approaching a correct statement of the yearly number of births in this City, would require almost a house-to-house inquiry and visitation, which would seem absolutely necessary on account of the number of women who are attended during accouchement by uneducated persons, who may be entirely ignorant of the law, or not capable of filling the required certificate. The means lately suggested by the Register would also be of great assistance in the covering negligent obstetricians. The certificates of deaths of infants (whose ages are stated thereon) might be compared with the birth register, and if a delinquency existed it could be detected with facility. The law states that it shall be the duty of the parents [illegible] all persons present at a birth [illegible] within ten days, containing the date, ward, and street number [illegible]. On each of the blank certificates issued from this Bureau, a notice is printed, calling attention to the above extract from the statutes, and also stating that the law will be rigidly enforced as regards the medical attendant and parents. Under these circumstances, the name of the medical attendant could be obtained without difficulty, as the parents would be parties to the suit in case of non-disclosure.

"The registration of marriages and deaths, on account of its incompleteness, has frequently given rise to unfavorable comment, both by the public Press and the law-abiding portion of the clerical as well as the medical profession, who constantly dilate upon the beneficial effects of registration, and who do not appear to understand the reasons or objections their *confreres* have for not reporting, and who unhesitatingly assert that, as other means have failed, compulsory means should be resorted to. An excellent plan would be the imposition of a penalty, according to the degree of aggravation of offense, whether the first, second, third, &c., and the offer of a reward of half the penalty, above costs, (when collected,) to the informer on persons omitting to make such returns, notice of such a reward to be advertised in the newspapers or by posters annually."

It appears from the report of the Register of Records that the total mortality of New-York for the year 1870 was 27,175, or a weekly average of 522. The population of the City, according to the last Federal census, was 942,842; this would give a mortality of 28.79 deaths to each 1,000 of the population.

The subject of our City mortality is treated most exhaustively in this report, being illustrated by tabulated figures showing, (1,) the deaths in the City from all causes, in quinquennial periods, during each quarter of 1870; (2,) deaths registered each week, by classes, for each quarter of 1870; (3,) deaths from zymotic diseases, such as small-pox, measles, scarlatina, diptheria, whooping-cough, typhus and typhoid fevers, cholera, cholera infantum, diarrheal maladies, &c., during 1870; meteorological observations, by weeks, for the year; consolidated abstract of all deaths in the City during 1870, with recapitulation by classes and percentages; condensed summary of mortality records in the five successive years, 1866-70, by classes of causes, at the different ages, with percentages of the same; special tables, showing deaths, &c., from certain prominent diseases, &c., *ad infinitum*.

By one of the tables—that showing "the present population, last yearly mortality and assumed death-rate in some of the principal cities of the Old and New World"—we find that the death-rate, (per 1,000 population,) of New-York is 28.8, being higher than that of any other American city, except that of Montreal, which is 31.3, and New-Orleans, which is 36.24. It is larger, also, than that of London, which is 24.0; of Edinburgh, which is 26.3, and of Manchester, which is 27.8; while it is smaller than that of Vienna, 29.8; of Liverpool, 31.1; of Bristol, 29.9. Were other cities as favorably situated, it is certain that their statistics would present a very different aspect from what they do at present. As an example, we find the City of Buffalo, with a population of 118,050, showing an annual mortality of only 1,705, or 14.44 in the thousand. These figures would distinguish Buffalo as the favorite abode of Hygiea were it not for their acknowledged inaccuracy. Dr. B. H. DAGGETT, the accomplished health physician of that city, makes the following candid admission:

'My mortuary reports are imperfect, owing to the carelessness of physicians and undertakers in making out death certificates and sending them to the office.' It need scarcely be remarked that no person dying in New-York can legally be interred without a permit from this Department, and that such permit cannot possibly be procured until a full and satisfactory certificate of death from the medical attendant or Coroner has been deposited in this Bureau."

We regret that we have not the space to give some of the Register's very full and instructive remarks upon and analysis of the principal causes of death during the year. We cannot refrain, however, from quoting portions of his remarks on "Mortality in Tenement-houses:" "The whole number of tenement-houses in the City of New-York in which deaths occurred during 1870, was 8,509; the whole number of deaths in these houses was 13,062. * * Notwithstanding the excessive death-rate in this City during the past year, the mortality in tenement-houses evinced a decided improvement over that of previous years. This amelioration has been progressive in the past three years among that class of our inhabitants which, although numbering less than half of the whole population, furnished in 1868 nearly 76 per cent. of the total mortality, a proportion which has been reduced at the present time to about 66 per cent. These figures require but little comment, illustrating as they do so forcibly results which can be attributable solely to sanitary reform, accruing from the efforts of the Metropolitan Board of Health and its successor the Health Department. It is, perhaps, impracticable by any legal enactment to obviate the domestic herding together of immense masses of people in certain portions of this City; and diseases of a special character must necessarily be rife amid this overflowing population. But that many of the evils which have seemed inherent in such circumstances are not inevitable, but may be prevented, abolished, or mitigated by intelligent and persistent sanitary measures, is a fact which our experience has gradually but surely developed.

"In 1868, 9,602 tenement-houses contributed 14,550 deaths, and the charitable institutions of the city (most of whose patients come from these dwellings) 4,514 more, being together 75.70 per cent. of total mortality. In 1869, 12,385 deaths took place in 8,883 tenement-houses, and 4,065 in hospitals, being together 68.94 per cent. of the total mortality. In 1870, 8,509 tenement-houses furnished 13,062 deaths, which, in conjunction with 4,945 more in the public institutions, amounted to 66.29 per cent. of total mortality. We thus discover a gain of 9½ per cent. within three years—or, in other words, a *saving* of 2,600 lives, which would inevitably have been sacrificed had they been exposed to former local insalubrious surroundings as well as to the unfavorable natural conditions of the year."

The fact that the number of tenement-houses in which deaths occurred diminished from 9,602 in 1868 to 8,512 in 1870 is accounted for by the corresponding facts that from 1864 to 1867 the only legal definition of a tenement-house "included every building, public or private, (and every story or portion thereof,) which is rented, leased, let, or hired out to be occupied for any period (certain or uncertain) as the residence, home or house of any person," &c. This definition afforded so large a margin to the discrimination of each inspector that, undoubtedly, many houses occupied by two or by three families were included in the tenement-house inspections at that period.

"The Tenement-house Law, enacted by the Legislature on May 14, 1867, limited the term 'tenement-house' to residences containing more than three families, living independently and cooking upon the premises, or more than two families upon a floor so living and cooking, with common privileges in the halls, yards, &c. No very essential change, as regards the number of families in such dwellings, followed the enforcement of the Tenement-house act for some time; but, during 1869, they were so completely and thoroughly inspected, complained of and remodeled, that a revolution occurred not only in their hygienic structural arrangements, but also in the peculiar distribution of their inmates. Many landlords, in order to avoid the requirements of the law, so rigidly exacted, altered the disposition of their apartments in such manner that, technically, their houses ceased to be tenement-houses. Dwellings formerly including four, five or six domiciles were now restricted to only three, and new colossal tenement-houses were erected, or old ones reconstructed, in order to accommodate the surplus people."

"An idea has lately been suggested, whose execution," in the opinion of our Health authorities, "would exercise a salutary effect upon the distribution of our tenement-house population. Within the last few years a revolution in property has been occasioned in the extreme lower portion of the City, particularly in the First Ward, by the northward migration of trade. Buildings and warehouses which formerly commanded enormous rents have thus become comparatively valueless. Hence an opportunity is presented to capitalists of making investments yielding ample returns by purchasing these now idle buildings and converting them into, or constructing in their stead, model tenement-houses, in a district of easy access to most parts of the town." Reference is made to houses of this character which have proved most successful in London, under the auspices of the "Improved Industrial Company," and which are now producing twelve per cent. on the original capital subscribed. An exceedingly interesting letter of Dr. H. J. BOWDITCH, of Boston, describing these buildings, is quoted at length, well worthy the perusal and consideration of New-York capitalists, who may perhaps be induced to believe, what the late Prince ALBERT once said: "That the interests of the often-contrasted classes are identical, and it is only ignorance which prevents their uniting to the advantage of each other."

OUTLINES OF PUBLIC OPINION.

A WICKED PRESIDENT.

From the Providence Journal.

Gen. GRANT has rendered services which aroused the enthusiastic gratitude of his countrymen; he led our armies from victory to victory, till the rebellion met its death at Appomattox; but then it cannot be denied that he has kept his father in a country post-office to which he had been appointed by a former President; nor that he has selected for a confidential service at the White House, his brother-in-law, who, being an officer of the army, not by GRANT's appointment, receives no additional compensation for this duty. Still it is argued that it is improper for a President to appoint, at the same cost to the Government, a man whom he knows and can confide in, rather than a stranger. We do not see how this charge is to be answered. Nor is this all, for it is positively stated that among the female clerks in the Treasury Department, is the President's wife's brother-in-law's second cousin. To such a fearful extent has nepotism been carried by the present Administration. It is not denied that under Gen. GRANT's Administration the debt has been reduced to an extent without precedent in financial history; but then it is equally clear that the President smokes strong cigars. It is admitted that [illegible] of taxes have been lifted from the shoulders of the people; but what answer have we to the fearful fact that the President [illegible] a good horse almost as much as WASHINGTON and JACKSON did? In mitigation of this offense, it may be pleaded that soldiers are generally rather fond of horses.

FAIR AND UNFAIR CRITICISM.

Detroit Post.

Nothing could be more unfair or more dishonorable than the sneaking way in which the New-York *Tribune* criticises the civil service reform report, and insinuates slanders against the President in connection therewith. The New-York *Tribune* criticises it in a way intended to make its readers believe that President GRANT is to blame for its imperfections, although he did not draw it up, or seek in any way to wrongfully influence the conclusions of the Commission which did draw it up. If, as the *Tribune* charges, it is incomplete, the report itself fairly shows why it is necessarily so. * * * Observe, too, that, whatever may be the merits or demerits of the plan adopted, it was invented, after long study, by a Commission composed of six gentlemen of the highest character. The Chairman of the Commission is GEO. WM. CURTIS, the accomplished and high-minded editor of *Harper's Weekly*. Next to him is ALEXANDER G. CATTEL, Ex-United States Senator from New-Jersey, and everywhere regarded as one of the purest men in the country. Next we have JOSEPH MEDILL, now Mayor of Chicago, the veteran editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, and a gentleman noted throughout all the North-west for incorruptible integrity. The other three members of the Commission, we believe, were selected from persons familiar with the civil service, on account of their practical experience with the subject, and they are also gentlemen of the very highest reputation for purity of character. Nobody objects to a fair criticism of the plan—to a fair statement of its defects. But a fair criticism will state the true reason of the defects, and will be careful to exonerate the innocent from even a suspicion of blame. It is the spirit and manner of the *Tribune's* criticism that is reprehensible. And they prove conclusively what we have already warned Republicans of, that the New-York *Tribune* and HORACE GREELEY are neither safe nor honorable guides for Republicans to follow now-a-days in matters touching the Administration and the renomination of President GRANT.

MR. GREELEY AND THE DEMOCRACY.

Syracuse Journal.

Mr. GREELEY has two projects which he presses pertinaciously for the accomplishment of a single personal purpose. The first of these is to defeat the renomination of President GRANT, because Mr. GREELEY hates him beyond measure, owing to the fact that the President has not carefully observed the programme laid down by the philosopher of the *Tribune*; the second of Mr. GREELEY's projects is the restoration of the Democratic Party to life and possibly to power; and the main purpose of the two projects is the election of HORACE GREELEY to the Presidency. Sometimes that gentleman plays on one string and sometimes on the other. Today he furiously attacks the present Administration and presses his one-term rule; to-morrow he will ingeniously point out different ways by which the Democrats may achieve success. But in every instance the tail-feathers of Mr. GREELEY's ambition are exposed to view, though the venerable philosopher thinks that they are covered in the sand.

SENATOR SCHURZ AND HIS FRIENDS.

Boston Evening Traveller.

Democratic journals applaud TRUMBULL and SCHURZ, and other renegades from Republicanism. From this the people can see what it is those renegades are about, and what they are after. They are laboring to divide the Republican Party, and in that way to restore the Democracy to power. The Democracy were hopelessly beaten in this year's elections, and can make no fight for themselves, by themselves, next year; but it is possible for them to regain all they recklessly threw away in 1860, if the Republicans should be so enormously foolish as to quarrel, and so subtract some thousands of votes in a few States, from the force of that party which saved the Union and destroyed slavery. Our national mode of election is such that the withdrawal of no very large number of voters from the right side might give victory to the wrong side, at the next Presidential contest; to the Democracy, to the men who deliberately did the dirty work of the slaveholders, to the friends and patrons and allies of the rebels, to those Mexicanized fellows who calmly brought civil war upon the land, to whom we owe the loss of half a million of the flower of our population, the existence of our enormous national debt, our great and growing pension list, our terrible taxation, and our high prices. The men who are thus laboring to bring about a Democratic restoration are animated only by hatred for President GRANT. They would remove from the Presidential chair the man who took Fort Donelson, and Vicksburg, and Petersburg, and Richmond—the man who defeated the rebels at Chattanooga, and who conquered them in Virginia, and to whom Lee surrendered—in order to place therein some sympathizer with the rebels and approver of rebellion, and who would use the great powers of his office to promote the interests of the disunionists, as the last Democratic President used those powers to forward the cause of disunion. The joy with which the Democrats behold the labors of TRUMBULL, SCHURZ & CO., and the hope which has returned to their lately desponding minds because of those labors, show what the traitors are striving to do, and they should warn the people to be on their guard against fraud and deception, and stimulate them to crush the Judases, fellows who are working for the enemy, as BENEDICT ARNOLD worked for another enemy of the country, and whose motives of action are not in the least higher than those that led ARNOLD to forfeit his fame and to become infamous—selfishness and desire for revenge.

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICANISM.

Rochester Democrat.

The NEW-YORK TIMES reviews the political history of CARL SCHURZ, in an elaborate and very damaging article. And the damage consists, not so much in the denunciations it contains, as the facts produced in ample justification of the censure. The TIMES expresses its belief that "Senator SCHURZ has no claim whatever to public confidence or public respect;" and proceeds to give abundant reason for its conclusion. We do not now propose to discuss the inconsistencies of SCHURZ with regard to appointments to office and civil service reform, which are very glaring, and mark him the demagogue; nor the impositions he practiced upon President LINCOLN, to force his appointment in the army over officers of greater military skill, powers and standing, and his measures to compel his retention when his superiors were retired, which were each characteristic of the adventurer; nor the extortions he practised as campaign speaker, which were outrageous. Our purpose simply is to show how he and others like him have abandoned progressive Republicanism for Conservative (falsely called Liberal) Republicanism, in order to be in convenient reach of the Democratic camp, hoping thereby to gratify the lust for power which seems likely to be unsatisfied while they remain in the Republican ranks. * * * It seems but yesterday when the eloquent Senator from Massachusetts cracked the party whip in the matter of impeachment, and warned TRUMBULL that he "had made his bed and must lie in it"—yet today these two fierce Radicals, SUMNER and SCHURZ, are hot for the Conservative TRUMBULL for President in 1872! What are we to make of it? Simply this, that statesmen are but politicians at best, and are ready to take any path if it but leads to higher honors.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

Specimens of this reckless criticism are to be found rather abundantly just now in some of those journals which oppose the renomination of Gen. GRANT, and therefore do their best to discredit his friends. The Senate Retrenchment Committee is the chief subject of their censoriousness at present. Of course it was from the first called a whitewashing committee, and reasons were offered to show that it neither could nor would make a thorough and impartial investigation. The Committee assembled in New-York, however, and gave public notice, inviting all persons who could give any information of the management of the Custom-house to appear and make their statements. This notice was received with shouts of derision. It was assumed at once that the Committee would take no other means of securing evidence, and its detractors were quite facetious over the probable value of the voluntary testimony to be elicited by this process. The place of the Committee's meetings furnished further matter of complaint. "The people," we are told, "had a right to ask that the Committee should sit in some other place than in the Custom-house itself, and that it should seek aid in its inquiries from other men than officers directly interested in having them discover no wrong. Instead of this, the Senators on the Committee have thought wise to accept the hospitalities of the Custom-house itself," &c. "Prisoner at the bar," said an English magistrate, "you are of a good family and have received a liberal education; *instead of which* you go about the country stealing ducks." Now this kind of criticism seems to us not only captious, but exceedingly shallow and foolish. The Committee's business is an inquiry into the management of the Custom-house. Will it do its members any harm, or diminish their knowledge of the subject obtained from other sources, to observe, so far as their opportunities go, the actual workings of the institution itself? Why talk of the "hospitalities" of the Custom-house, as if the Committee were receiving a favor in being allowed to meet there? They are as much a part of the Government as the Collector, and have as much right in the Custom-house as he. The fact that its sessions are held there does not prevent the Committee from having the testimony of others besides Custom-house officers. Among others, Mr. GREELEY and WHITELAW REID were examined on Thursday, and we suppose neither of these gentlemen is gravely suspected of desiring to whitewash the Custom-house management, or is likely to be much intimidated by Collector ARTHUR or his subordinates.

MR. GREELEY AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

The authorship of the following letter is acknowledged by Mr. GREELEY in the *Tribune*:

From the Lexington (Mo.) Caucasian.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1871.

P. Donan, Esq., Lexington, Mo.:

[illegible] party is mostly Free Trade and I am a ferocious Protectionist. I have no doubt that I might be nominated and elected by your help, but it would place us all in a false position. If I, who am adversely interested, can see this, I am sure your good sense will on reflection realize it. You must take some man like GRATZ BROWN, or TRUMBULL, or Gen. COX, late Secretary of the Interior, and thus help to reunite our country anew. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

We cannot say that we are surprised at the tone and tenor of this epistle. It is in harmony with and explanatory of a good deal that has seemed strange in the recent course of the editor of the New-York *Tribune*. But we fancy that many of those who have hitherto put faith in Mr. GREELEY as a Republican leader, are astonished to see it, and are asking, how comes it that Democrats are going to Mr. GREELEY for advice, and proffering suggestions of his name as a candidate of their party? How comes it that Mr. GREELEY feels called upon to tell Democrats, in private letters, what kind of trades will soonest help them into power? How happens it that he is so clear that he could be nominated and elected President by Democratic help? And how comes it that the only reason he knows of why he should not be the candidate of the Democracy, is that he is a protectionist, while they are "mostly free trade?"

Of course Mr. GREELEY has a perfect right to occupy the attitude he does, before the country, and he can do little harm in it, if the real cause for it is only understood. We have no doubt that it is due to an insatiate desire for office, though he may not himself be conscious to what an extent he is controlled by the "White House fever." It is plain that nothing pleases him more from any source, or brings a quicker reply from him, that a suggestion of his name for a nomination. "No, Donan," he says—with much the same tone of faint deprecation in which one replies "not at all," to a man who says "I am greatly obliged," for some favor done—"I am not the man you need. Your policy of taking a sore-headed Republican is correct; but I am a protectionist, you know." Who doubts that the reply most pleasing to him would be, such as, quite likely, he received: "True, Mr. GREELEY, you are a protectionist. We know all about that; but the needs of the Treasury must compel high tariffs for a long time, and that is not an issue now between the two parties. We can't begin to elect one of our own men. If we take one from the other side, as you agree with us is our sure dodge, we want to take the man who will be most acceptable to the greatest number of Democrats, the larger portion of whom are Southerners. You came as near advocating secession, at the outbreak of the war, as any one could without doing it. You bailed JEFF. DAVIS. You hate GRANT as bad as any of us. You are our man, and you alone."

It is not strange that people should be asking, as does an Ohio paper:

"Will GREELEY and the *Tribune* support GRATZ BROWN, or TRUMBULL, or COX, on a Democratic platform and nomination for the next Presidency, in opposition to GRANT, regularly nominated by the Republican National Convention? Let us know."

To this the *Tribune* replies: "Mr. GREELEY is not likely to support any one 'on a Democratic platform;' for the excellent reason that he is not (in a party sense) a Democrat—never was, and is not likely to be."

"Not likely" is not a very hearty denial; but never mind. There is another question to which we should like (but do not expect to get) an answer. It is: Will Mr. GREELEY take the nomination of a faction of bolting Republicans in opposition to GRANT regularly nominated, on an understanding with the Democrats that they will make no nomination, but will turn in and help to elect the bolting candidate?

We would do Mr. GREELEY no injustice; but we are compelled to believe that this is what he is looking to. The supposition explains the obvious fact that his paper is doing its best, (though with very poor success,) to make a division in the Republican Party, and to stir up ill-blood enough to make a bolt a possible thing. It explains Mr. GREELEY's colloguing with Democrats, in private visits and interviews, of which we have heard. It explains such letters as this to the Democratic DONAN. Foolish as this course is, absurd as is the idea that the Democrats can adopt the "passive policy," impossible as it is that Mr. GREELEY could be the nominee, either of an anti-GRANT or of a Democratic Convention, we have no doubt that his dreams of the Presidency to be obtained through some such coalition, color all his political sayings and doings. If the people only understand this, it is all well enough.

OBITUARY.

Henry D. Bulkley, M. D.

The announcement of the death of this gentleman, so long and honorably connected with the medical profession of this City, will be received with regret by a large class of our best citizens. Dr. BULKLEY was born in New-Haven, Conn., April 20, 1803. On the maternal side he was a descendant of JOHN PRESCOTT, who came to Watertown and Boston in 1640. His mother was a niece of Mrs. ROGER SHERMAN, of Conn., whose husband was the famous signer of the Declaration of Independence. He graduated at Yale College, in the Class of 1821, commenced the study of medicine, and received his degree of M. D. from the Medical Department of Yale in 1829. Since 1848 he has been one of the physicians of the New-York Hospital, the oldest institution of its kind in the City, and in 1869-70 was President of the New-York Academy of Medicine. He died in this City on the 4th inst., of pneumonia, after a short illness, and will be buried today, from the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M.

New-Jersey's Colleges—Princeton and Rutgers.

New-Jersey is the seat of two colleges—Nassau Hall, at Princeton, of the Presbyterian denomination, and Rutgers, at New-Brunswick, of the Reformed Church. Both have just resumed their sessions after the vacation for the Holidays, and are reported to be prosperous. Princeton, which has just entered upon its one hundred and twenty-fifth year, reports 379 students, of whom 56 are from New-York, 70 from the South, 3 from Japan, and 1 each from Turkey, China, and Syria. During the past year the studies have been more systematic, promoted by thorough examination, chiefly by written questions, and by the fellowships and prizes. Five fellowships have been established, each of which with $600 a year. A new library, for which Mr. JOHN C. GREEN, of New-York, last June gave $120,000, is under way, and the grounds are being improved. An effort is making to increase the salaries of the Professors to $3,000 and house rent, and Mr. ROBERT BONNER has given $5,000 toward the fund. It is hoped then to add a school of science. Arrangements are already making for the next Commencement, the Juniors having elected the following orators: Clio—J. K. Bryan, George Howard Duffield, S. B. McPherson, Henry Jackson Van Dyke, Jr.; Whigs—Josiah Robert Adams, Artemas Bissell, W. Cowan, Herman H. North. Prof. J. S. HART, late Principal of the State Normal School, has been elected to succeed to the "Holmes Professorship of Belles-Lettres and English Language and Literature," made vacant by the transfer of Prof. WELLING to the Presidency of Columbian College, Washington.

Rutgers has just passed its centennial year, and numbers 387 students, of whom 131 are classicals, 59 scientifics and 197 in the grammar department, including several from Japan; 64 of the whole number are from New-York. The scientific department is established by the State and in consideration of the income derived from the Agricultural College land endowments, and paid to the trustees of the College, they receive into this department, and educate free of expense for tuition, a certain number of students from the State. Efforts have been made, and are still in operation, to raise a fund for the endowment and equipment of the institution. Among the wants are $40,000 for increased chapel accommodations and larger rooms for the library; $15,000 for improving the buildings; $10,000 to found a course of lectures, to be delivered every year by a clerical Alumnus, to prove the truths of Christianity against infidels, and to answer new difficulties and scruples, and a fund to make yearly additions to the library.

A RELIGIOUS NEW DEPARTURE.

Extraordinary Scene in the Church of the Messiah—Rev. George H. Hepworth Renounces Unitarianism and Embraces the Orthodox Congregational Belief—Singular Proceedings on the Part of the President of the Board of Trustees.

The Church of the Messiah, situated at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue, yesterday morning presented a scene of the most lively and exciting interest. For some months past it had become apparent to the members of the Church of the Messiah that their Pastor, Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, was gradually becoming irreconciled to many of the methods and tenets of Unitarianism, yet no doctrine was ever inculcated, no teaching advanced save in accordance with the strict rules of the creed he professed. Latterly these religious convictions became so deeply rooted in the mind of Mr. HEPWORTH that he deemed it proper in common honesty and as a Christian minister to take a decisive step in a direction that would relieve him of the embarrassment thus entailed, and enable him to preach according to his own ideas of conscientious truth. With this view he sent on Friday last a note to Mr. BABCOCK, President of the Board of Trustees, resigning his pastorate of the church and begging its acceptance by the trustees on Monday evening. The following day he received an official communication from Mr. BABCOCK, not in response to his letter, but summarily dismissing him in the name of the congregation. It asked also that, as it was too late then to engage the services of a minister for Sunday's devotions, Mr. HEPWORTH would officiate, and he would be "paid" for his trouble. This letter Mr. HEPWORTH deemed undignified, and considered himself aggrieved at the treatment he received.

The disturbance was talked of through the entire membership of the church, and yesterday an immense congregation filled every portion of the church to its utmost capacity. A scene of an unusual character was expected, and the anticipation was fully realized. Mr. HEPWORTH, in an address which is appended, explained the reason for disconnecting himself from the church, and amid the tears of a large body of the congregation declared his resignation. He then stated the nature of the communication from Mr. BABCOCK, and the allusion it contained to payment for the day's services was censured as an unmerited insult. Mr. BABCOCK replied to the observations of Mr. HEPWORTH, observing that the dismissal was occasioned by a fear of his leading the Church to orthodox beliefs, but this expression was condemned by a general hissing. Mr. HEPWORTH's subsequent remark that he would persuade no one to follow him, and that he would preach somewhere next Sunday, drew down loud and continued applause. In the meantime, there is a difference of opinion as to the course that will be pursued by the congregation, but the sympathy which many prominent members expressed for the pastor on the conclusion of the services has given rise to the belief that Mr. HEPWORTH's relations toward his charge is unchanged.

Services commenced at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. HEPWORTH selected his text from Matthew, tenth chapter, thirty-second verse: "Whosoever shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father who is in heaven." He observed that this was a text full of vital import, which demanded the attention of all thinking men. For his own part, during the past six months, his faith had been growing more definite and his belief in the Scriptures, as a final authority, was growing more explicit. Not that he had turned about and faced the other way, but today he stood to his past life in the relation of fruit to blossom. His brethren in the denomination had known of the change, and had been for a long time aware of its progress. No man entertained a larger admiration or a more enthusiastic respect for those who have stood as representative men of the Unitarian Church in the past than he did, but he was bound to criticise their teachings, and, as a Unitarian from birth, he was justified in doing so. He had watched the denomination for a long time with increasing sadness, and at its conventions and conferences vainly endeavored to compel them by his persuasions to acknowledge its undivided and unequivocal allegiance to Jesus Christ. CHANNING gave Unitarianism form and method, but his work was as different from what it is at present as two things could possibly be. He taught them to look Godward, and believed in the inspiration of the Holy Scripture. Today his teachings would be regarded as a respectable orthodoxy. In his time denominations were sectarian to the last degree; today there was freedom enough in any sect in Christendom. In the course of events a new issue presented itself and was received, and with this he had no sympathy. He would fight it on the broad ground of a generous belief, and on the inspiration of the Scriptures. He had no patience with, and no belief in, the saving effects of that constant mediation which the denomination represented at that moment. It stood today with loose, disjointed and discordant ideas of Christ, with a scientific interpretation of the New Testament that deprived it of its spirit, and left it a dead and lifeless letter. He said this in no heat, but after deliberation. The teachings of the Church bound him hand and foot, and in bursting the manacles he ought to lose no friend that was worth the having. He took this step from conscientious motives, and no body or bodies of men could bind him against his conviction of what is right. THEODORE PARKER founded a new school of thought which at first drew down upon him the most severe censure and the bitterest anathemas; but ten years later he was regarded as CHANNING's equal. He had endeavored to fight these things inside the Church, but he found that there was no unity among its ministers. There were 337 ministers, but they were like grains of sand, and not drops of water. He was not a free lance. He wanted organization. He wanted a flag from which he could receive inspiration, encouragement, and good cheer. He believed with all his heart and soul, and with an increasing love for Jesus Christ. He believed that Jesus Christ was the love of God put into human shape for the redemption of the world, and he came to believe it from his own personal experience. A thousand temptations lured him, but he was human, and in the Christian light that beamed on him he felt he would be nearer and dearer to Jesus Christ. He stood there on the platform of freedom; the platform of BEECHER, BUDDINGTON, STORRS, THOMPSON and thousands of others. He could not work any longer with the Unitarian party. If he did not believe in its methods, if he did not accept its interpretation of Scripture, common honesty demanded that he should leave. He left the body because he considered it radical in theology, and that was about as bad and as destructive an element as could possibly be introduced into it. They might bear it as scholars, but it would produce a series of changes in New-York that would render it a Bedlam in six months. He did not care about joining any sect. Whatever may be the difference of methods, all denominations believed in the same Christ, the same Scripture, and the same immortality. He might, however, say he would join the orthodox Congregational body, and the change, he assured them, was prompted only by a desire to save souls. He asked that the friendships and the associations formed among his connection with the Church should not be dissolved, and he concluded by wishing an earnest good-by to all.

At a subsequent stage of the services Mr. HEPWORTH stated that the President of the Board of Trustees had sent him a communication exhibiting an unfriendly spirit that he hoped would not be manifested by the congregation. He knew it did not prevail to a large extent, and he desired to say he would leave the Church without influencing a man, woman or child to follow him. He had none but the kindest feelings toward them all, going out into the world. The letter he had referred to from the President of the Board of Trustees stated that after that Sunday his services would be no longer required. It made no difference to him, but he did not think it was fair. He was engaged for two years, but at the end of the first year he was informed that the sale of pews was impossible unless he retracted that engagement and consented to remain with them an indefinite period. He consented, and remained up to the present. As for his dismissal, he was appointed by the congregation, and could alone be dismissed by them. He did not deem it right for the President of the Board of Trustees to address him the letter he did, and tell him that if he performed service today he would see him paid [sensation] at the usual rate. The letter spoke for itself, but in spite of that, and in spite of one or two other harsh and cruel letters in which he was called a pagan, in all sincerity he asked them to drop the subject. Let there be no unfriendliness between us. That is my wish and that is my purpose. God bless you all.

Mr. BABCOCK, President of the Board of Trustees, at this point rose in his seat and said that there was no one in the congregation that was more personally attached and more friendly to Dr. HEPWORTH than he had been. He had loved and visited and served him, and did all in his power to gain his sympathy, love and affection. He was one of the number who went to Boston and invited him to be their pastor, for he believed he was with them body and soul. He believed he was one of them in the love of Jesus Christ until Wednesday evening last, when he said he could go with them no longer. He asked him to define his position in order that he may lay it before the church, and he replied he was no longer a Unitarian. He wrote him that letter as President of the Board of Trustees, believing that Mr. HEPWORTH wanted possession of the church for the purpose of introducing orthodoxies into it. [Hisses.] When his opinions were objected to, he said, "if you don't like to stay in this church you can go where you choose." He (Mr. BABCOCK) heard him say so. He had no unfriendly feelings toward him, and from the bottom of his heart he wished God's blessing on him wherever he went.

Mr. HEPWORTH said everything stated by Mr. BABCOCK was perfectly correct. But he was not responsible to the Board of Trustees, and the whole congregation only could dismiss him. He was in hopes he would leave the Church without insult. He would not preach in that church again, but next Sunday he would preach somewhere, they might believe. [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of the services, a large number of the prominent members of the church cordially shook hands with their late pastor.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE INQUIRY.

Fourth Day's Proceedings Before the Congressional Committee—Mr. A. T. Stewart and His Opinions.

The Senate Committee on Investigation and Retrenchment met in the Custom-house building at 10½ A. M. Saturday, as per adjournment, Gov. BUCKINGHAM presiding. The first witness introduced was Mr. A. T. STEWART, who was sworn. His Secretary read a statement about the General Order business which he had prepared. It was as follows:

The removal of the business from the Cunard and Hoboken stores has not only caused pecuniary loss, but great inconvenience to importers. The greatest portion of merchandise is imported by steam-ships, and when they make long passages, as during the Fall and Winter, they discharge their cargoes on arrival, to be ready to sail again at the appointed time. When such is the case the importer has not sufficient time to make up his entry and have it passed at the Custom-house. Consequently all goods discharged under such circumstances are sent to a General Order store. Soon after the appointment of MOSES H. GRINNELL as Collector, the General Order business was removed from the Cunard and Hoboken stores. At that time there was on the west of the City the same number or more General Order stores than now, but when the business was removed, the number in New-York was not increased to correspond with the diminution of storage room, and the result has been that storage accommodation has been so restricted that when several steamers arrive together, their cargoes are crowded into the present stores in such a state of confusion that great delay ensues in obtaining possession. The number of foreign steamers arriving at New-York during the past two years has largely increased. They are of greater size and bring larger cargoes than a few years ago, yet the storage capacity of the General Order stores has been actually diminished, to the loss and delay of the importer. In consequence of the General Order business being now controlled by one, it has become a monopoly, and the charges increased to $1 50 or more on a single package, instead of about half the rates as formerly, which difference is pure loss to the merchant; besides there is an additional expense of cartage, say fifty cents per case. When the Cunard and Hoboken warehouses had the privilege of receiving goods, such as arriving by those lines were discharged from the ships direct to the warehouses, without any expenses of cartage, and there remain in bond without any additional charge. If an importer has made an entry for goods to be deposited in above stores, and his permit does not arrive in time, the merchandise must be carted to the General Order stores in New-York and carted back again, making a double expense of cartage, besides the storage and labor fees of from $1 50 upward per package, even if they remain but a single hour under General Order. The General Order stores now in use are in unsafe quarters, surrounded by cotton warehouses and other hazardous buildings, as may be seen by the annexed diagrams—rendering it difficult to procure insurance, and only at extra rates, while insurance is easily effected, on the most favorable terms, in the Cunard and Hoboken stores, owing to their safe and isolated position. The confusion of sending so many goods from all parts of the City, Jersey City and Hoboken, to these two stores only, which even one or two cargoes will produce, causes interminable delays, resulting frequently in heavy losses to the importer from fluctuations in price, without any benefit or additional security to the Government.

Mr. STEWART then produced diagrams showing that the present General Order stores were situated in places which tended to increase the rate of insurance. He afterward exhibited a document showing the gradual increase of charges in the General Order store, and also memorandum of an agreement which Mr. LEET had made with his house, that no higher demand than $1 75 per package should be charged. In spite of this, attempts had frequently been made to charge $2.

Q.—Who owns the warehouses at Hoboken? A.—Mr. LEET.

Q.—Suppose cargoes are discharged before forty-eight hours, and, in consequence of that, the packages go to the General Order store, who pays the charges? A.—The Steam-ship Company, but as it probably becomes a consideration in the freight, we pay in the end.

Q.—The steamers discharge, I suppose, as fast as the goods can be put over the side, and are run into the General Order store, then, if the owner does not get a permit within forty-eight hours he pays the charges. Is that not so? A.—Yes; but if he does get a permit within the time, then the steamship pays.

Q.—Did you ever lose any goods in the General Order stores now in use? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever heard of any losses? A.—I never have.

Q.—When goods have been once landed and transferred from the Jersey City and Hoboken docks to this side, what necessity is there when they have come to the General Order stores here to transfer them back to warehouses in Hoboken and Jersey City? A.—They have sometimes been entered to be bonded there.

Q.—When was this General Order business first consigned to Jersey City and Hoboken? A.—Some seven years ago, I believe, but I don't know the date.

Q.—When was it removed? A.—After Mr. GRINNELL's entry into office.

Q.—Had he been a merchant? A.—I have heard so.

Q.—Was it more a matter of rumor than fact, then? A.—You must excuse me there; if he were present I would give my opinion; as he is absent I will refrain.

Senator HOWE then cross-examined the witness at considerable length on the statements he had made in the paper read by his Secretary, until he became quite restive, and said that he saw no object in the questions, and that he felt far from well. He wished, in general terms, to state that the General Order system was an outrage upon the merchants as at present administered. He considered that LEET's monopoly was injurious to commerce, and he made the suggestion that every foreign steam-ship company that could give sufficient security should be permitted to have a General Order store.

Q.—You said that the Hoboken and Cunard people would allow your goods sometimes to remain six days without passing them into the General Order store; that would be a great convenience to merchants generally, would it not? A.—It only referred to goods that were entered for bonding there.

Q.—Other goods would be charged for as they are now? A.—I believe that; but they were more liberal altogether.

Q.—Was this a special discrimination in your favor? A.—No, I do not think it was.

Q.—Did you ever hear of the same privilege being extended to other merchants? A.—I cannot say that I have; I only answer for myself.

Mr. STEWART's examination continued at some length, but nothing of importance was elicited, save his recommendation to the Custom-house to pay their employes more liberal salaries, and to make their situations permanent during good conduct. Afterward, Mr. ALBERT T. COOPER, one of his clerks was examined, but nothing material was elicited, ether for or against the Custom-house.

ANOTHER MERCHANT WHO HAS NO COMPLAINT.

The next witness was Mr. HENRY R. BARBOUR. He stated that he had no knowledge of any frauds in the Custom-house, and no knowledge of any frauds in the General Order system. All that he knew about the Custom-house was, that six years ago his books had been seized through the report of a New-York agent. He had no complaints to make, and it seemed strange to him that he should have been sent for. He had been out of business for the past three years, and knew nothing of the present system. He was therefore dismissed.

The Committee left the Custom-house building much earlier than usual. There was general comment among the persons present as to the want of evidence against the Custom-house management.

Woman Suffrage.

We are requested to publish the following:

The National Suffrage Committee will hold a Convention at Lincoln Hall, in Washington, on the 10th, 11th and 12th of January. All those interested in woman's enfranchisement are invited there to consider the 'new departure'—women already citizens, and their rights as such secured by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution. This view, presented in 'The Woodhull Memorial' at the last session of Congress, was respectfully received, and a minority report of the Judiciary Committee made in its favor, which has been sanctioned by the opinions of some of the ablest constitutional lawyers and Judges in the country. Although this report has been before the nation nearly a year, no authoritative adverse opinions have as yet been rendered. It only remains, then, that the coming Congress pass a Declaratory act, and women citizens in every State of the Union will be able to vote for the next President without hindrance; their eligibility to this high office is already settled by the original Constitution—article 2, section 4.

Let, then, the 15,000,000 women of this Republic rise up in their dignity and use these new-found liberties for their own personal freedom, and the salvation of their country. A united effort, now, and the day is ours; we shall not only vote for the next President, but, if true to ourselves, have a potent voice in determining who shall be nominated for that office. The times are auspicious, party ties are broken, politicians are losing their hold on the masses, who have clearer ideas of human rights than ever before; and of all the vital issues now looming up for the party of the no distant future, there is not one so momentous and far reaching in its consequences as woman suffrage. Therefore, we urge all friends of equal rights to be present and take part in the deliberations of the Convention.

Signed by LUCRETIA MOTT, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and many others.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Nos. 101, 108, 118, 126, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
251—Whalan vs. Lynch, survivor.
731½—Covert et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.
395—Higgins vs. Hyatt et al., executors, &c.
51½(R.C.)—Price vs. Price.
155(R.C.)—Pippey et al. vs. Pond.
181½(R.C.)—Kent et al. vs. Topp.
221(R.C.)—Calkin vs. Tinney.
223½—Gording vs. Hobbs.
337—New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co. vs. Flynn et al.

Nos.
377—Dempsey vs. Appleton.
398½—Hamilton vs. Merrit.
825—Saxton vs. McManus.
827½—Meyers vs. Bergen et al.
829—Holbrook vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
831—Reilly vs. Hanlon et al.
833—Kronne vs. [illegible] er et al.
835—Johnson vs. King.
837—Speyer et al. vs. De Peyster.
839—Smith vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Adjourned [illegible] Monday, 8th inst. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Ames vs. Catherwood.
[illegible]—In re Pierre C. Talmadge, &c.
[illegible]—Vail vs. Andrews.
[illegible]—O'Connell vs. McNally.
67—The People of the State, Ringsland vs. Bradley.

Nos.
[illegible]—Fink vs. Stern.
[illegible]—Daniel vs. Maurice.
[illegible]—Glucksman vs. [illegible].
[illegible]—Horgan vs. Townsend.

Call No. 124—In re petition of Wm. Calhoun.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
157—Holmes et al. vs. Roberts.
673—Fleischl vs. Mason et al.
1223—Shortell vs. Lowenthal.
1067—Seymour et al. vs. O'Brien.
227—Ross vs. Collins, impleaded, &c.
1215—Mitchel vs. Gordon et al.
1137—Doscher et al. vs. Shaw et al.
901—Ettinger vs. Home Insurance Co. of New York.
903—Ettinger vs. North American Fire Insurance Co.

Nos.
905—Ettinger vs. Home Insurance Co.
907—Ettinger vs. Park Fire Insurance Co.
909—Ettinger vs. Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
911—Ettinger vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Co.
1125—Nassau Cordage Co. vs. McEntee et al.
1131—Kennedy, by guardian vs. Shaw.
1537—Young vs. Bamford.
1161—Trevor et al. vs. Smith et al.
1231—Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
585—Klein vs. Badenhop.
1202—Quinn vs. Donnelly.

Causes off December Term.

Nos.
843—Pichon vs. Levy et al.
705—Fontanoe vs. McBurney.
1165—Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
815—Shaffer et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1181—Wallace vs. Shapter.
1209—Didier vs. Hawes et al.
619—Faris, &c., vs. Peck et al.
1675—Ogden vs. Lathrop.
665—Taylor et al. vs. Perrin et al.
959—Goodenough vs. Lanahan.
939—Harker vs. Parks et al.
1067—De Long vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
21—Upton vs. Lynch.
345—Burbacher, infant, &c., vs. Fire Dep't.
47—Farr vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
915—Allen vs. Blaney et al.
645—Fraser vs. Klinck et al.
1105—Frohlichstein et al. vs. Heller et al.

Nos.
1077—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1205—Millington vs. Weyman.
797—Mohrbach vs. Koehler.
1061—Cen. Park, N. & E. R. R. R. vs. N. Y. Cen. & Hud. R. R. R. Co.
703—New-Boston Coal Mining Co. vs. Packer et al.
1245—Burkhalter et al. vs. Murphy.
677—Palmer vs. Marshall.
1185—Heerbrandt et al. vs. Krahe.
1255—Munday vs. Wendel.
1235—Jenkins vs. Donan et al.
869—Smith vs. Frost.
1151—Irvine vs. Macy.
1143—Bruff vs. Ward et al.
417—Ochs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
737—Arnheim vs. Holden.
895—Julian vs. O'Brien.
979—Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1170—Queen vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
612—Glancy, Adm., &c., vs. C. Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.
1063—Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
930—Coleman vs. Livingston, Jr.
60—Sturgis vs. Colden Murray et al.
448—Cen. Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Seventh Ward Nat. Bank of N. Y.
900—Ettinger vs. North Brit. & Mer. Ins. Co.
902—Ettinger vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
904—Ettinger vs. Liverpool & London Ins. Co.
906—Ettinger vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.
908—Ettinger vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.
910—Ettinger vs. Washington Ins. Co.
950—Wright vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
724—West vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
140—Brewer vs. Clark et al.
832—Ledwich vs. McKinn et al.
832—Lyons vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
1038—Corpren vs. Kimelstell.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Robinson and Daly, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
94—Fitzgerald vs. McGuire.
21—Wehle vs. Haviland et al.
28a—Phillips vs. Helberd.

Nos.
39—Kronethald vs. Fritz.
45—Requa vs. Barklay.
85—Cook vs. Kromeka.
86—Toner vs. Vanderbilt.
28—Robus vs. Fetrecht.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1027—Aulbach vs. Grand and Forty-second-st. Railroad Co.
514—Horn vs. Cannon, Jr.
893—Pugsley vs. Morgan.
1142—Mayer vs. Watson.
1143—McSpedon vs. Bouton.
659—Battershal, Jr., vs. Solomon.
889—McDermott vs. Lynde.
1144—Jackson vs. Oakley.

Nos.
1148—Harrison, trustee, vs. Corley, et al.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
1084½—Schott, admx. &c., vs. Wright, et al.
1085½—Same vs. Same.
348—Hoover vs. Beekman Fire Insurance Co.
347—Hoover vs. Croton Fire Insurance Co.
1028—King vs. Wolff.
840—Hagan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Wheeler vs. McCabe.
[illegible]—Valentine vs. Cole.
[illegible]—Colter vs. Brennan.
[illegible]—Behrens vs. Dowling.
[illegible]—Ball vs. Phenix.
[illegible]—Tappan vs. Hawell.
[illegible]—Sand vs. Rosenberg.
7601—Cornell vs. Husted et al.
7610—Wattuck vs. Schuessler.

Nos.
7611—McCahill vs. Donovan.
7612—Myers vs. Hackett.
7613—Hirsch vs. Canal.
7614—Cullen, Jr., vs. Leopold.
7617—Leonhard vs. Washa.
7618—Maloney vs. Wisdom.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
[illegible]—Pratt vs. Grafton.
7177—O'Toole vs. Harris.
7101—Barr vs. Wood.
[illegible]—Platt vs. Terrell.
[illegible]—Ball vs. Phenix.
[illegible]—Halloran vs. Secor.
7604—Lindemann vs. Hillier.
7605—Amadell vs. Linderman.
7606—Darrow vs. Conklin.

Nos.
7607—O'Reilley vs. Conyngham.
7608—Dunbar vs. Tourmade.
7609—Everitt vs. Lawrence.
7620—Stone vs. Montgomery.
7621—Schaffer vs. Newberry.
7622—Waltha vs. Fliedner.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
8408—Flato vs. Dahlman.
7157—Seigel vs. Nichols.
7627—Wagner vs. Weber.
8051—Galvin vs. Hagerty.
8337—Vanderberg vs. Harrison.
8383—Caleb vs. McCullough.

Nos.
8410—Smith vs. Pearl.
8411—Frye vs. Baker.
8413—Bowne vs. McDonald.
8417—Hill vs. Armstrong.
8420—McKinley vs. Riehl.
8450—Sanger vs. Harvey.
8468—Bogardus vs. Boyd.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. John Sanders; violation of Election laws.
2—The People vs. John Hartmann; violation of Election laws.
3—The People vs. Patrick Quinn; violation of Election laws.
4—The People vs. Michael Boertman; violation of Election laws.

Nos.
5—The People vs. Andrew Miller; violation of Election laws.
6—The People vs. William Penny; violation of Election laws.
7—The People vs. William H. Ratigan; violation of Election laws.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

1—The People vs. George McKnight and William Devlin; robbery.
2—The People vs. Thomas McQueen and William Brehm; burglary.
3—The People vs. William Armstrong; burglary.
4—The People vs. Benjamin F. Brady; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Benjamin A. Gilbert; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Henry Moody; false pretenses.
7—The People vs. Warren V Herrick; embezzlement.

8—The People vs. Michael Casey; embezzlement.
9—The People vs. Benton B. Bagley; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. George Edwards and Frank Kennedy; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Joseph Johnson; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. George Wise; larceny from the person.
13—The People vs. Ferdinand Blumenthal; petit larceny.
14—The People vs. Thomas Lynch; receiving stolen goods.

Robbed by a New Process.

A correspondent calls attention to two robberies by a process not generally known and against which people should be on their guard. A lady visited a photographic gallery to have a picture taken, and while sitting in the waiting-room was approached by a well-dressed man, who sat down nearer her, and seemed much absorbed in a newspaper. Having occasion to leave the room a moment, the lady placed on the chair her muff, in the interior of which she had her pocket-book, as is the common practice of ladies. When she returned, both her pocket-book and the stranger were gone. Another lady was also robbed in a similar way.

Will it be Redeemed?

"A Working Man" writes that in looking over his money, (laid by for a rainy day,) he finds a $5 bill on the "Union-square National Bank." He is anxious to know if it will ever be redeemed; and if so, how, when and where.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 6.

FIRST BOARD.

$600	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	109¾	10	Bank of Republic	115
500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅜	20	Bank of C'wealth	84
1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅜	50	Fourth Nat. Bank	107½
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	109⅜	100	do	108
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	63⅝	8	Central Nat. Bank	104
10,000	do	63¾	300	Spring M. Coal	67
15,000	Va. 6s. Cons	54	200	Canton Co	76
2,000	N. C. 6s, old bds	34	400	Con. Coal of Md	41
1,000	do	34½	5	Pac. Mail S. S. Co	55
11,000	Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jos. Iss	91	400	do	55⅜
1,000	N.Y.S.7s,B.L.R	106½	100	do...bet. call	55½
7,000	Long Dock Bds	91	200	do	55⅝
4,000	H. R. 2d S.F.bds	105	100	W.Un.Tel.b.c.b.3	70
5,000	Mich.S. S.F.bds	103	100	do	69⅞
2,000	Cen. Pac.G.Bds	100½	1100	do	70
5,000	do	100⅜	30	Am. Mer. Un. Ex	59
40,000	do	100½	5	U. S. Express	63½
5,000	do	100⅝	50	do	64
100,000	Un.Pac., 1st M	*90⅜	100	do	64½
80,000	do....b3	90⅜	10	do	65½
20,000	do....b15	91	50	W.-F. Express, b.c	57
11,000	Un.Pac. 7s, L.G	80	100	N.Y.C.& H.R., b.c	95¾
1,000	do	79¾	10000	N.Y.C.&H.R.Ctf	91⅜
1,000	Un.Pac.10s, Inc	84	200	Erie....b30	36⅜
8,000	do	83½	100	do....s3	35⅞
5,000	Tol. &W. 1st M	100	200	do....b30	36⅛
11,000	do	101	1000	do...bet. call	36
1,000	Tol. &W. 1st M., St. L. Div	90	1100	do	36⅛
5,000	Chi.&N.W.Con	93	100	LakeS.& M.S. b. c	94⅞
16,000	C.&R. I. & P. 7s	101½	200	do....c	94⅝
4,000	N.J.Cen.1stM.n	105½	200	do	94⅝
3,000	P., Ft.W.&C. 2d	100	10	Panama	74
5,000	Tol.&Wab.conv	87½	27	do	75
1,000	O.&Miss.1st M	100	1000	Union Pacific	29⅝
2,000	O. & Miss. Con	93½	200	Clev.&Pitts. Guar	91
3,000	O. & Miss. 2dM	83	200	Chi. & N.W.,b.c	67⅞
1,000	M.&St.P.1st.L.D	88½	100	do....b3	68
10,000	C.C.&In.C.1stM	89½	100	Chi.&Rock Island	107¾
1,000	L'keSh.Div.Bds	93	100	do...bet. call	107⅞
1,000	C., P. & Ash.. n	93	500	Mil. & St. P. Pref	80¾
1,000	Tol.&Wab.2d M	93	400	Del., Lack. & W	104
1,000	St.L.J.&C.1stM	93½	100	Alton & T. Haute	22
15	Am. Ex. Bank	111½	100	Morris & Essex	92¾
31	do	111	100	C., C. & Ind. Cen	20⅛
			100	do	20⅝

*Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mortgage in yesterday's list should have been 89¾ and 89⅝.

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R	114⅜	200	N.Y.C.& H.R.b. c	95¾
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62	110	800	do	96
1,000	do......small	109⅜	100	do	96⅛
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	110⅛	100	do....b3	96⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64	110	200	Erie....c	35⅛
3,000	U. S. 5 20 C., '65	112	400	do...bet. call	35⅞
60,000	U.S.5-20 R., '65,n	110⅛	200	do	35⅛
13,000	U.S.5-20 C., '65,n	111⅛	300	do....b3	36
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅛	200	Erie Pf	65
5,000	do.....s3	112⅝	500	Reading	112⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '68	112	100	do	112⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	109⅜	100	L. S. & M. So....c	94⅛
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	109⅜	300	do...bet. call	95⅛
40,000	do	109⅝	21	Panama	75⅛
100	Md. Coal	25½	42	Clev. & Pitts. Gtd	91
100	do	25	100	Chi. & N. W...b3	68⅛
200	Quick. M. bet. call	26⅛	100	do	68⅛
200	Quick. Pf	31⅛	300	do...bet. call	68⅛
100	Con. Coal of Md. b.c	41	400	do	68⅛
100	do....b30	41⅛	10	Chi. & N. W. Pf	92
100	W. U. Tel...bet. c	70⅛	67	N. J. Cen.R.Scrip	102
200	do	70⅛	400	Chi. & R. I	108
100	do....b3	70⅝	200	do...bet. call	108
200	do	70⅛	500	do....b3	108⅛
200	do....b3	70⅝	40	Pitts., Ft.W.&C.G	95⅛
800	Pacific Mail..b. c	56	300	do	96
100	do....b3	56⅛	34	do	96⅛
20	Am. Mer. U. Ex	59½	100	Del., Lack. & W	103⅛
700	Mil. & St. P. Pf	80½	100	Bost., Hart.& Erie	4⅛
1000	do	80	50	Col., C. & I. Cen	22

MONDAY, Jan 8—A. M.

The first week of the New Year was more eventful than in all respects pleasant in Money Affairs. The price of Money to the Brokers was higher than known for a long time past, while the disturbance among some of the Savings Banks led to the apprehension that there would be a serious falling off in Greenbacks on the City Bank averages of the Clearing-house. Fortunately, however, the Treasury Office disbursed about two and a half millions in Currency, which nearly or quite supplied the Greenbacks and National Bank Notes withdrawn from Wall-street to strengthen the Savings Banks. This circumstance was not known until at the very close of the week, when Money left off at 7 ⅌ cent. after the most extravagant daily Commissions had been paid since the New Year to carry over the speculation at the Stock Exchange. The stringency caused a temporary break in the advance in the Railroads at the Exchange, on Thursday, which was closed up by Saturday, and prices left off rather higher than on the last week of the Old Year.

The intimation from London that Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, co-operating with Messrs. COOKE, have offered to take charge of the remaining $300,000,000 United States New 5 ⅌ cents, and of the $300,000,000 United States 4½ ⅌ cents, authorized by the Act of July, 1870, for refunding the 6 ⅌ cents, known as 5-20s, caused a strong feeling in the long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 and 1867, which will not be disturbed by this negotiation, and in the New 5 ⅌ cents already sold by the Treasury. Assuming that the proposed arrangement should be successfully carried out within the agreed short period, (whatever that may be,) the following United States 5-20s will soon be called in for redemption at par in Gold:

1862s, outstanding, Jan. 1, 1872	$421,028,950
Less Syndicate exchanges	103,002,350
Balance	$318,026,600
Less called in for March, 1872	40,000,000
Balance	$278,026,600
1864s, outstanding, Jan. 1	84,333,500
1865s, May and November, outstanding	163,317,700
Together	$525,677,800
1865s, January and July, in part	74,322,200
Total for New Syndicate	$600,000,000

This would leave outstanding after the close of the arrangement:

1865s, January and July	$155,366,900
Less allowed for Treasury purchases	50,000,000
Balance of 1865s	$105,366,900
1867s, outstanding	320,975,250
1868s, outstanding	39,266,050
Total to await New 4 ⅌ cents	$465,608,200

The Funding Act of Congress, July, 1870, provides as much as $700,000,000 of 4 ⅌ cent. 30 years Stock to complete the redemption of all the 5-20s as they fall within the option of the Treasury. But owing to the absorption of these Bonds by purchase and redemption on 90 days' notice, from the surplus of Gold in the Treasury, it is doubtful whether more than $400,000,000 will be required.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 6, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$2,171,400
Increase in Specie	3,771,200
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	224,300
Increase in Deposits	5,427,400
Decrease in Circulation	50,600

	Jan. 7, '71.	Jan. 6, '72.	Dec. 30, '71.
National Capital	$73,435,000	$71,785,000	$71,785,000
Loan Capital	13,129,800	15,516,600	15,516,600
Total	$86,564,800	$87,301,600	$87,301,600
Loans	255,578,027	272,704,400	270,534,000
Gold and Gold Notes	26,358,191	28,820,600	25,049,500
Other Legal Tenders	49,031,410	40,058,500	40,282,800
Deposits	202,038,825	205,828,200	200,400,800
Circulation	32,114,718	28,492,200	28,542,800
In Sub-Treasury	69,389,979	69,999,818	80,457,297

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held, as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Dec. 30, '71.	Jan. 6, '72.	Jan. 7, '71.
Deposits	$200,400,800	$205,828,200	$202,038,825
Circulation	28,542,800	28,492,200	32,114,718
Total	$228,943,600	$234,320,400	$234,153,543
Required 25 ⅌ ct	$57,235,900	$58,580,100	$58,538,386
Gold and Greenbacks	65,332,300	68,879,100	75,389,601
Excess	$8,096,400	$10,299,000	$16,851,215
Rate for money	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.

The small loss of Greenbacks is an agreeable surprise to Wall-street, after the stringency in Money, and the apprehension of a bad return through the week. The difference against the Greenbacks of the previous week is only $224,300. The Banks, also unexpectedly to the Street, have increased their Loans $2,171,400. The Gold average, as anticipated, shows a heavy gain—$3,771,100—on the Gold Interest paid out by the Treasury. The general line of Deposits is up $5,427,400; the circulation is lower by $50,600. The Treasury Office in New-York disbursed this week $3,266,820 Gold Interest on the Public Debt, which, with $5,850,000 prepaid at the close of December and charged off Jan. 2, makes $9,116,820 thus far disbursed. The Office took in, for the five business days of the week, $2,336,552 Gold Customs. The Office paid out, net, during the week, $2,483,902 in Currency, chiefly for January Interest on United States Currency 6 ⅌ cents advanced to the Pacific Roads.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $7,495,607, as against $3,541,829 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $3,199,209, against $4,187,739 same week in 1870. The Export of Gold and Silver, $3,240, against $481,997, same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $2,336,552. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 22,737 bales.

Our comparative weekly summary of the Foreign Trade and Specie Movements at New-York is now resumed as from the first of the current Fiscal Year, July 1, 1871, known at the Treasury as the *Fiscal Year* 1872.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to Dec. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom house.

July	$30,865,304	November	$24,103,941
August	38,066,810	December	*26,701,663
September	33,010,576	Jan. 6	7,495,607
October	30,039,895		
Total since July 1			$190,283,796
Against same date, 1871			155,805,200
Increase since July 1			$34,478,596

*Unofficial.

Most of the above increase is from General Foreign Merchandise, conspicuously in Sugars, Coffee, Metals, &c. The increase in Foreign Dry Goods over the corresponding months last year was in the first Quarter of the Fiscal Year, since when the imports of Dry Goods show a declining tendency. The figures are as follows:

July	$6,990,722	$10,247,622
August	14,002,482	19,632,708
September	11,076,597	12,194,996
October	9,365,558	8,611,975
November	8,957,238	7,977,509
December	7,934,235	6,019,589
Total six months	$58,326,832	$64,684,399
Increase in Dry-goods to Jan. 1		$6,357,567
Increase in General Merchandise to Jan. 6		28,121,029
Whole increase at New-York (as above)		$34,478,596

The Young Free Trade Leaguers who call our present Tariff "prohibitory," specially as against Foreign Woolen and Cotton fabrics, are respectfully referred to the following compilation of the Dry Goods Importation for the last three Calendar Years. The trade would seem to have been pretty "free" in respect to bulk and value, and decidedly productive in respect to "revenue." We credit the table to Democratic authority—the *Journal of Commerce*:

	Dry Goods.		
	1869.	1870.	1871.
Woolens	$28,526,020	$32,355,260	$40,961,424
Cottons	17,482,213	20,977,062	25,503,564
Silks	24,995,838	30,004,407	36,222,588
Flax Goods	15,261,355	15,580,306	17,477,987
Miscellaneous	8,460,991	10,581,488	12,360,214
Total	$94,726,417	$109,498,523	$132,480,777

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce, and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$17,869,653	November	$19,232,587
August	19,510,337	December	*17,511,054
September	20,863,302	Jan. 3	3,199,209
October	22,356,227		
Total since July 1			$120,542,369
Against same time, 1871			113,658,262
Increase since July 1			$6,884,107
Gold, Jan. 6, 1872			109 ⅌ cent.
Gold, Jan. 7, 1871			110⅝ ⅌ cent.

*Unofficial.

The increase in Agricultural exports is much larger than this general comparative result exhibits. In the six months of the previous fiscal year, the Export list included a very large amount of arms and munitions of war supplied to France.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July	$11,233,695	November	$2,124,359
August	2,701,287	December	*2,380,801
September	2,130,320	Jan. 6	3,240
October	2,086,891		
Total since July 1			$22,660,523
Against same time, 1871			42,668,975
Decrease since July 1			$20,008,452

*Unofficial.

This large difference is due to the recall of Foreign capital employed in New-York, on the outbreak of the Continental War in July, 1870, and the return of a few millions of United States 5-20s from the same cause.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July	$12,459,997	July	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
November	9,952,947	November	12,963,049
December	8,394,332	December	2,237,535
Jan 6	2,336,552	Jan 6	9,116,820
Total, 1872	$79,695,221	Total, 1872	$49,572,632
Total, 1871	73,950,768	Total, 1871	52,654,551

The Cotton movement at all the ports, for the week and season, compares as follows with last season:

	1870-71.		1871-72.	
	Week.	Season.	Week.	Season
Receipts	139,631	1,765,026	110,628	1,486,412
Exports	88,486	988,445	45,572	737,942
Stock on hand	....	555,686	....	600,180
Price Low Mid	....	14⅝c.	....	20⅛c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Jan. 7, '71.
American Gold	109⅝@109⅛@108⅞@109	110⅝
U. S. 5-20s '65, May and November	112⅛@112⅜	108⅜
U. S. 5-20s '67, Jan. and July	116 with div.@112⅜ ex-div.	107⅛
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents	109⅞@110	....
Cen. Pac. 6 ⅌ cts	103 with div.@100⅜ ex-div.	91
Un. Pac. 6 ⅌ cents	94 with div.@90⅞ ex-div.	81⅛
New-York Central	95⅜@96⅛@95@96	91⅜
New-York Cen. Scrip	90⅞@89⅛@92	87⅛
Rock Island	107⅞@108⅛@106⅛@108⅛	104⅞
North-west Common	69⅛@70⅛@66⅞@68⅛	70⅞
North-west Preferred	92⅛@90@92	82⅞
Reading	112@112⅝	98⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅝@43⅛@46⅛	29⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅜@58⅞ 55@56⅛	49⅞
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛@81@79@80⅝	72⅝
Toledo and Wabash	72⅛@74@71⅛@72⅛	49⅛
Union Pacific	29⅛@30⅛@28⅛@30⅛	....
Erie	33⅛@37@34⅞@35⅛	22⅛
Western Telegraph	71⅛@67@70⅝	45⅛
Pacific Mail	53⅛@55⅛	40⅛
Lake Shore	92⅞ with div.@90⅛ ex-div.	92⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	85@88	....

The effect of the Bank statement in the Afternoon was to reduce the rate of Money on call to the Stock Brokers to 7 ⅌ cent. Currency Interest, and to further strengthen the Stock Market, which had been previously excited on the report from London that the ROTHSCHILDS, in connection with JAY COOKE & CO., had made proposals to the Treasury for placing $600,000,000 of the 5 and 4½ ⅌ cents, New Loan. The speculation in the New-York and Western Roads was buoyant throughout the day, and the demand extended to the Bonds of the Central and Union Pacific Roads at advancing prices. The Public Funds were firm and higher on the long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881, and on the New Loan 5 ⅌ cents. The latter sold this afternoon at par and interest in Gold, equal to 110¼ ⅌ cent., including Accrued Interest since Nov. 1. The various classes of 5-20's, 6 ⅌ cent., were scarcely as high as on Friday night, though closing firm at the fractional decline.

The Gold Room attempted a war with Spain this morning, and the sales of Gold were at 109½@109⅜ ⅌ cent. But authentic Washington advices discouraged the Spanish rumors, and the price fell back to 109⅛@109 ⅌ cent.

After the late Board the following quotations were made, as compared with the late figures of Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 6.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	109⅞	110
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov	112⅛	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅛	112⅜
American Gold	109	109⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central & Hudson	95⅛	96
N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Debt Ctfs	91⅛	92
Reading	112	112⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	108⅛
North-west Common	68	68⅛
North-west Preferred	91⅞	92
Pacific Mail	55⅛	55⅜
St. Paul Preferred	80	80⅛
St. Paul Common	55⅞	56⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅜
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛	72⅜
Western Telegraph	69⅞	70⅛
Erie	35⅛	35⅜
Union Pacific	29⅞	30⅛
Lake Shore Ex Scrip	94⅛	*90⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅛	88

* Ex Dividend.

At the very close the speculation was dull and market irregular.

The last prices of the various Public Funds of the United States were as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	114⅜	5-20 reg., '67	111⅜
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	112⅜
5-20 reg., '62	110	5-20 reg., '68	111⅜
5-20 coup., '62	110⅛	5-20 coup., 68	112⅜
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 registered	109⅜
5-20 coup., '64	110⅛	10-40 coupon	109⅜
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s registered, '81	109⅞
5-20 coup., '65	112⅜	5s coupon, '81	110
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅛	6s currency	115⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	111⅛		

The Equitable Fire Insurance Office has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *Ten ⅌ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 9.

The Relief Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ Cent.*, payable free of tax, on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ WE RECOMMEND FOR INVESTMENT AND FOR EXCHANGES of U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, knowing them to be among the most satisfactory and substantial Securities known in the American and European markets.

The cost of the Road and equipment, when completed, will be about $30,000,000, and the value of its property and franchises within five years cannot be less than $50,000,000. The total amount of the Loan now in process of negotiation, and OF WHICH BUT A SMALL AMOUNT REMAINS UNSOLD, is $15,000,000.

A remunerative business for the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD is not a matter of conjecture, or of slow future development, but is certain and immediate. It is believed, from most careful estimates, that the road will be completed in September or October, 1872, and that its net earnings, over operating expenses, in the first year after completion, cannot be less than $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and that they will reach at least $6,000,000 per annum within five years.

We believe that the Bonds of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO are fully equal in value and security to those of the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and that when the road is completed they will command a like market price.

Present price, 94 and accrued interest. Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon or registered.

We buy and sell, as usual, GOVERNMENT and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of banks and others received, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872.

The fact is generally admitted that the funding of ALL the 5-20s into bonds bearing a LOWER RATE OF INTEREST, is only a question of time, and the public will therefore recognize the importance of an IMMEDIATE EXCHANGE of 5-20s, at their present premium, into other securities, ENTIRELY SAFE, and yielding a larger income. We offer to holders of 5-20s, in exchange, and unhesitatingly recommend, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 7-30 GOLD BONDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS. *Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. These are in every respect first-class Bonds, and we confidently recommend them as an entirely safe investment. Price, 90 and accrued interest. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.*

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 90 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., }
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York. }

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron. CLEWS, HABICHT & CO., No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE DIFFERENT METHODS OF CONSTRUCTING RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the construction of railroads the greatest care and attention should be given to the important requisites of solidity and durability. It is with railroads the same as with houses and other buildings—a solid and well-laid foundation will preserve the structure many years longer. In the wonderful spread of railroads in the United States during the past five years we find that too much attention has been given to hasty completion, and too little regard has been paid to proper construction.

In the construction of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD no expense has been spared to make it a first-class road, and the managers of the enterprise have carefully avoided the evils of hasty completion and cheap construction. The rails with which the road is laid were made by the DARLINGTON IRON COMPANY, one of the most celebrated manufaturers of rails in the whole of Great Britain. These rails are made specially for the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILWAY COMPANY, and to a particular pattern, designated by the best engineering skill of the country, with a view to great durability. They have been subjected to the most powerful tests which steam and mechanical skill could invent, and have successfully resisted a great pressure. The grading and superstructure are in strict keeping with the rails, and the road-bed has been pronounced one of the very best in the entire Western country. That portion of the road, in successful operation for some time past is exceedingly popular, and excellent railroad judges have declared it to be one of the easiest-riding roads in the country. This is owing to the excellence of the rails and the great care bestowed upon the grading and ballasting. The graders are rapidly approaching the Platte River, twenty-five miles from Fort Kearney. The tracklayers are following as close on to the graders as is consistent with the construction of a strictly first-class road. All the iron has been purchased, and is being constantly delivered, a large portion of it being already on the ground. The entire line will be completed in time for the Summer and Fall travel and trade to California, and also for the Summer and Fall movement of the crops and other freight. The road, when completed, will greatly shorten the distance between the Eastern and Middle States and the Pacific Coast. On sound business principles, passengers and freight naturally seek the shortest railroad routes, and hence the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD is destined to be one of the great highways between the Atlantic and Pacific. The projectors and managers of this enterprise are well aware of the strain upon the resources of the road, which must commence with its full opening to travel and traffic, and hence their desire to construct a first-class road, capable of meeting in every way the requirements of a large and growing business. The rolling stock now on the road, as well as that in process of building, is, and will continue to be, equal to that of any other road in the United States. THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, by its connection with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney, will have as feeders to it all the railroads of the Pacific slope on the one hand, while its connections at St. Joseph will bring to it the immense number of railroads stretching from the West and North-west to the East as feeders on the other hand. The Burlington and South-western road from Burlington to St. Joseph will be completed in the present year, which, in connection with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Road, will form almost an air line from Chicago to St. Joseph. The importance of this connection to the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD can hardly be overestimated. With this connection, therefore, the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad will form by far the shortest route from California to St. Louis and Chicago, and consequently by the great network of railroads centreing in those two cities, it will also be the shortest route to all points west and east reached by rail. This will naturally divert to the road a very large portion of the through business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. By an act of Congress the Pacific railroads are expressly prohibited against discriminating in favor of any particular connecting roads, under the penalty of a forfeiture of their charters. It is clear, therefore, that nothing can prevent the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD from absorbing a large share of the constantly increasing business between the Pacific slope and the Western, Middle and Eastern States. The local business of the road will be heavy from the start, as the country between the St. Joseph and Fort Kearney is already well populated; in many parts densely so. Many important cities and towns are situated on the line of the road, which passes through the productive rolling prairie lands of Kansas and Nebraska. Large amounts of grain and other produce are annually raised in this section, which the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD will have to transport to market, and in turn bring back merchandise and other supplies which the people draw from the East. The success which has attended that portion of the road now in operation is positive evidence of the great extent of this local traffic.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, in addition to all the above elements of success, has a land grant of 1,500,000 acres of the finest farming lands in the West. These lands are being constantly taken up by actual settlers, and the fertile sections of Kansas and Nebraska—in which these lands are situated—are now the favorite settling ground of emigrants and our own people from the East. Advices from Scotland, Germany, and other European countries, announce that during next Spring and Summer large colonies of thriving and industrious farmers from these countries will settle along the line of this road. By this operation the lands of the Company will increase greatly in value, and enable the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD to take its place with the Illinois Central Railroad as another remarkable success of land-grant roads in the Western country.

We are now offering the remaining balance of the 8 PER CENT. GOLD (INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL) FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION, at 97½ and accrued interest in currency, but receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands. The interest account is made light for the Company through the operation of the sinking fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The Bonds are a first and only mortgage on the property, franchises and land grant of the Company. They combine a perfect security, with the highly-desirable features of a long loan and a liberal rate of interest—having thirty years to run, and bearing 8 per cent. gold interest per annum, payable semi-annually, with the principal also payable in gold. THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are trustees for the bondholders, and use the proceeds of the land sales to retire the Bonds, which can be purchased for the sinking fund up to 115. This operation must eventually cause a great appreciation in the market value of the Bonds.

In recommending this Loan with our unqualified indorsement, we would call attention to the fact that upon the amount remaining unsold, the Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time and without notice; and we would further direct the attention of the investing public to the important fact that the Bonds of the EASTERN DIVISION OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing 8 per cent. interest, have never sold as low as the subscription price since they were all placed, having been marketed by our firm at 97½, and are now quoted at 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest, equal to 104½ to 105½. When the present loan is closed and the Bonds are placed on the Stock Exchange list, there is every reason to expect that they will appreciate in value to the standard of the 8 per cent. Bonds of the Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Companies, which securities now command higher prices than any other Railroad bonds in the United States.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The Demand for the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Has been rapidly on the increase since the opening of the new year. Large sales have been made for cash, and in exchange for 5-20s and other marketable securities. They are for less than $16,500 per mile on finished road, the net earnings of which are largely in excess of the interest on the whole issue. The Bonds are authorized for the extra equipment and necessary buildings required to accommodate the business now offered. We cheerfully recommend them to all investors. Price 90 and Interest. Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ A SMALL AMOUNT OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and accrued interest, in currency. The mortgage is for only $18,500 a mile, and the line is finished and doing a large business. Investors who desire a thoroughly safe bond on a completed road can obtain full particulars on application to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,
No. 23 Nassau-street, New-York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active, but declined 1c.@1¼c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 22¾@$1 23; No. 3 do., $1 13@$1 13½; No. 2, last half this month, $1 23½; February, $1 24⅛; March, $1 26½@$1 27. CORN in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 41¼c.; Rejected, 38¼c.@38½c.; last half this month, 41¾c.@41⅝c. OATS—A speculative demand; prices higher, but market not so firm as yesterday; No. 2 at 33⅝c.; Rejected, 29c.@29¼c.; February, 32⅝c.@33c.; May, 37½c.@37¾c. RYE in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 67¼c.@68c.; Rejected, 58c.@60c.; No. 2, February, 68c. BARLEY in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Spring, 63¼c.@63½c.; No. 3 do., 50c.; No. 2 do., February, 64c. Mess PORK quiet but firm at $13 35@$13 40; February, $13 55@$13 62½; March, $13 80@$13 85; April, $14. LARD steady at 8¼c.; February, 8⅜c.; March, 9¼c. HAMS, in pickle, steady and unchanged. Green MEATS quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS unchanged. HOGS moderately active but lower at $4 25@$4 75. Dressed HOGS in good demand, but buyers demand a reduction at $5@$5 10. WHISKY firm at 88c. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 161,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 12,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 9,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—FLOUR firm; advancing tendency; Superfine Winter, $5 25@$5 50; Extra Winter, $5 85@$6 10. WHEAT firm and higher at $1 30; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55@$1 56. CORN firm; Yellow, on track, 42c.@43c.; sacked, 54c. OATS higher; Mixed, in warehouse, 38c.; No. 2, in elevator, 39½c. BARLEY—Iowa Spring, 68c. RYE higher; wanted; No. 2, in elevator, 77c. WHISKY easier, 88½c.@89c. PORK at $13 25; buyer February, $13 75. Green MEATS firmer; Clear Rib Sides, 5⅛c.@5⅜c. Dry-salted MEATS firmer; loose Clear Rib Sides, 5⅝c.@5¾c.; Clear Sides, 6⅛c. BACON unchanged; only an order trade. Lard active and firm; 8¼c. on spot; 8¾c. seller February; 9c. buyer February. Live HOGS firm, $4@$4 30. CATTLE unchanged. No receipts reported.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Extra Family, $6 85@$7. WHEAT dull and unsettled; Red, $1 49@$1 52. CORN in fair demand and firm at 48c.@49c. RYE unchanged and quiet. OATS unchanged. Mess PORK—Demand light, holders firm at $13 37½@$13 50. LARD—Demand light, holders firm at 8¾c.@9¼c. Bulk MEATS—Full prices asked, but no demand; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6½c. BACON—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅜c. Live HOGS in fair demand and advanced at $4 50@$4 75.; Receipts, 2,400. WHISKY quiet and weak at 88c. Green MEATS—Market buoyant but unsettled; Shoulders, 4¾c.@4¼c.; Sides, 5⅜c.@5½c.; Hams, 7¾c.@8¼c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—FLOUR firm; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 52. CORN unchanged; sales 2,500 bushels at 67c.; 1,200 bushels at 68c. BARLEY held at $1@$1 10 for Canada. RYE nominally 80c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for bolted; $1 55 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED firm; Shorts, $24 50@$25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middling, $28@$30, ⅌ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c.@90½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 6.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; Double Extra Spring, $6 50. WHEAT steady; No. 1, $1 25; No. 2, $1 22@$1 23. OATS in fair demand; No. 2, 33c. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed, 41¼c. RYE in fair demand; advanced; No. 1, 67c. BARLEY in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Fall, 63c. Live HOGS in fair demand and firm at $4 20@$4 35. PORK quiet and weak at $13. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour and 28,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Middling, 20⅛c@20¼c; net receipts, 1,931 bales; gross, 1,951 bales; exports coastwise, 2,437 bales; stock, 191,075 bales. It was raining and very little doing on the market. FLOUR, CORN, and OATS unchanged. HAY quiet; Prime, $32; Choice, $34. Mess PORK dull at $14. BACON firmer; Shoulders and Clear Ribs dull at 7¼c.@8c. HAMS, LARD, SUGAR, MOLASSES, and WHISKY unchanged. COFFEE firm at 19c.@22c. Bank Sterling, 118⅝; Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount. GOLD, 109¼.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—SHIPMENTS by Rail—Wheat, 3,500 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels. FLOUR and GRAIN firm; sales, 1,200 bushels; Red Winter Wheat at $1 50; 325 bushels No. 2 Western Oats at 46c.; 3,600 bushels No. 2 Western Corn at 60c.@61c. RYE nominally 90c. BARLEY dull and nominal. PORK and LARD quiet and unchanged. HIGHWINES nominally 2c. below Eastern and Western prices.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6.—BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR in fair demand and firm; Extra Family, $6 50. GRAIN quiet but firm and prices unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and active. Mess PORK, $14 cash for round lots. Sugar-cured HAMS, 13½c. Bulk MEATS unchanged. BACON unchanged. LARD unchanged. WHISKY at 89c.

DETROIT, Jan. 6.—WHEAT steady; Extra, $1 56; No. 1 White, $1 51; Amber Michigan, $1 45½. CORN, 54c. OATS dull and unchanged; State, 42c. asked. CLOVER-SEED in demand and advanced 5c., at $6 15. Dressed HOGS, $5 10@$5 20.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 6.—WHEAT heavy and weak; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 50; $1 48@$1 49 bid; No. 2, $1 40@$1 41. CORN dull at 53c. OATS firm at 44c. PETROLEUM—Refined quiet, but firm; car-lots, 21c.@21½c.; small lots, 22c.@22½c.; Crude firm; $4 80@$4 90.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 6.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 64c. RESIN firm at $4 05 for Strained; $5 for Low No. 1; $6 50 for Extra. No. 1 Crude TURPENTINE—$3 65 for Hard; $5 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. TAR steady at $2 25.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 6.—COTTON strong, demand very active, full prices, holders firm; middling, 20c.@20⅛c.; low middling, 19⅝c.@19¾c.; net receipts, 2,492 bales; exports to Barcelona, 425 bales; coastwise, 443 bales; sales, 3,700 bales; stock, 80,499 bales.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—COTTON firm, held higher; middling, 20⅛c.@20⅜c.; net receipts, 179 bales; gross receipts, 323 bales; exports, coastwise, 87 bales; sales, 687 bales; stock, 3,735 bales.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19⅞c.@20c.; net receipts, 1,023 bales; exports to the Continent, 322 bales; coastwise, 2,806 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 31,362 bales.

GALVESTON, Jan. 6.—COTTON firm; good Ordinary, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 1,391 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,839 bales; coastwise, 380 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 47,166 bales.

MOBILE, Jan. 6.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19⅞c.; net receipts, 2,032 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 63,743 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 6—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93; 1865s, old, 94; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 92.

2 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92; 1865s, 93⅞; 1867s, 93⅞; 10-40s, 91⅞.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 6—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 96½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Jan. 6—P. M.—Rentes closed at 56f. 20c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 10½d.@10¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d.@10⅞d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales; the sales yesterday reached 25,000 bales. BACON, 35s. ⅌ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is active and firmer, and prices have advanced a fraction. Middling Uplands, 10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅞d. The sales of the day will reach 20,000 bales, including 8,000 for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton at sea nearly due from Savannah or Charleston have been made at 10⅜d. for Middling.

LONDON, Jan. 6—[illegible] P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM active at 18d.@18½d. ⅌ gallon.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	22	Molasses, (N.O.) bbls	436
Bees-wax, pks	1	Spirits Turp., bbls	397
Cotton, bales	2,335	Crude Turp., bbls	20
Cotton-seed, bags	793	Tar, bbls	337
Dried Fruit, pks	92	Resin, bbls	4,579
Eggs, bbls	374	Pork, pks	256
Flour, bbls	3,809	Cut-meats, pks	2,919
Corn, bushels	23,500	Grease, pks	177
Oats, bushels	14,662	Lard, pks	1,801
Malt, bushels	1,800	Stearine, pks	135
Barley, bushels	2,500	Butter, pks	1,065
Grass-seed, sacks	1,232	Cheese, pks	1,087
Beans, bbls	310	Tallow, pks	117
Peas, bushels	900	Dressed Hogs, No	1,372
Corn-meal, bags	630	Sugar, (N.O.) hhds	15
B. W. Flour, pks	350	Starch, boxes	700
Hemp, bales	6	Tea, half chests	263
Hops, bales	51	Tobacco, hhds	23
Hides, No	959	Whisky, bbls	1,089
Leather, sides	21,937	Wool, bales	79
Moss, bales	81	Apples, bbls	130
Tow, bales	61	Oil, bbls	191

The export clearances since our last as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—1,604 boxes Bacon, 7 boxes Ham, 184 bbls. Apples, 2 cases Tools, 59 bags Gum, 5,859 bushels Corn, 287 sacks Silver-ore, 1 Sleigh, 18 pks. Iron-ore, 505 bales Cotton, 309 tcs. Lard, 80 hhds. Tallow, 12,557 bushels Wheat, 4 cases Organs, 1,100 bbls. Flour, 60 bbls. Oysters, 277 boxes Cheese, 25 bbls. Beef, 742 pks. Butter, 87 bbls. Pork, 413 rolls Leather, 125 tubs Lard.

By the steamer *India*, for Liverpool—40 cases Clocks, 414 boxes Bacon, 50 tcs. Beef, 20 bbls. Tongues, 4 hhds. Beef, 514 bags Clover-seed, 400 bbls. Flour, 40 boxes Tobacco, 81 boxes Woodware, 75 tcs. Lard, 214 hhds. Tallow, 300 bags Waste, 3 cases Machinery, 58 pks. Mutton, 16 tcs. Bacon, 284 boxes Cheese, 110 bbls. Lard, 182 bbls Resin, 100 boxes Extract Dyewood.

By the steamer *Main*, for Bremen—29 pks. Casings, 50 casks Lard, 100 seroons Tobacco, 59 bales Tobacco, 181 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bales Cotton, 7 pks. Butter, 2 kegs Potash Salt, 4 cases Rubber, 1,808 bags Clover-seed, 750 tcs. Lard, 2 bbls. Apples, 559 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 441 boxes Bacon, 320 lbs. Ham, 25 cases Oil Peppermint, 19 boxes Tools, 25 pks. Fish Eggs.

By the brig *Asrola*, for Bahia—10,821 lbs. Lard, 100 bbls. Flour, 500-450, 125 pks. Fire-crackers, 10 cases Drills, 350 Oars, 1,500 cases Refined Petroleum, 50 bbls. Resin, 3 pks. Lamps.

By the schooner *Galena*, for St. Michaels—24 pieces Wood and Ballast.

By the brig *Long Reach*, for Havana—343 pks. Machinery, 1½ bales Hay, 50 bbls. Beans, 500 bdls. Hoops.

COFFEE—A fair inquiry has been noted for Rio at very firm prices, and some invoices have been reported sold to arrive, without particulars. Maracaibo has been in demand at full rates; 2,500 bags were sold on private terms. Other kinds quiet, but held with confidence.

COTTON—Has been actively sought at a further advance of ⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing strong and buoyant; sales, 3,018 bales for early delivery, including 898 bales to shippers, 1,022 bales to spinners, and 598 bales to speculators, and 500 bales in transit, and 25,950 bales for forward delivery, (12,500 bales last evening, and 13,450 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for January, 300 bales at 20 3-16c., short notice; 300 bales at 20¼c., short notice; 200 bales at 20 7-16c., 700 bales at 20⅜c., 300 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 600 bales at 20¾c.; February, 200 bales at 21 1-16c., 1,700 bales at 21⅛c., 2,100 bales at 21¼c.; 500 bales at 21 5-16c., 200 bales at 21⅜c., 100 bales at 21 5-16c., 100 bales at 21¼c., 300 bales at 21⅛c., 300 bales at 21⅛c.; March, 200 bales at 21 7-16c., 200 bales at 21 9-16c., 200 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21⅝c., 200 bales at 21⅝c.; April, 100 bales at 21⅝c., 300 bales at 21⅛c., 1,600 bales at 21¾c.; May, 600 bales at 21¾c., 300 bales at 21⅞c., 400 bales at 22c.; June, 100 bales at 22c. Exchange—11-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales February. And today, for January, 200 bales at 20⅝c.; 300 bales at 20⅝c., 300 bales at 20 13-16c., 400 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20⅞c., 500 bales at 20 13-16c., 600 bales at 20⅞c.; February, 500 bales at 21⅛c., 500 bales at 21 7-16c., 2,300 bales at 21⅛c., 1,000 bales at 21 7-16c., 400 bales at 21⅛c., 600 bales at 21 6-16., 200 bales at 21⅛c.; March, 800 bales at 21⅝c., 300 bales at 21¾c., 100 bales at 21 13-16c., 100 bales at 21⅞c., 650 at 21⅝c.; April, 600 bales at 21⅞c., 50 bales at 21⅞c., 700 bales at 21¾c., 200 bales at 22c.; May, 500 bales at 22c., 300 at 22 1-16c., 200 bales at 22c.; June, 1,050 bales at 22¼c. Exchange—⅜c. paid to exchange 100 bales January for 100 bales February. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: January, 20.38c., February, 21.03c., March, 21.40c., April, 21.61c., May, 21.75c. The receipts at the port today were 2,335 bales, including 823 bales from New-Orleans, 627 bales from Fernandina and 885 per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports for the week were 109,209 bales, against 132,308 bales the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,489,311 bales, against 1,765,026 bales same time 1870. The following revised official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜	19
Good Ordinary	19⅜	20	20⅛	20⅛
Low Middling	20⅛	20⅜	21⅛	21⅛
Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been rather less active, owing in part to the lighter offerings of desirable lots and the firmer views holders as to price. The demand has been mostly for home trade purposes, though partly speculative, and for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,900 bbls., all told, including interior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 45; inferior to good Extra State, $6 70@$6 95; very good to fancy at $6 95@$7 50; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 65@$6 85; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@$7 05 ⅌ bbl. Southern Flour has been in fair demand at firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,390 bbls. at $6 35@$8 25 for ordinary to very good, and $8 25@$10 65 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand at $4 20@$5 25 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been in request at $3 55@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 75@$3 85 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 240 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 20@$3 60 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Red and Amber Winter Wheat has attracted a fair share of attention, mostly from export buyers, and under reduced offerings of desirable samples, has been quoted stronger in price. White Wheat has been quiet, having been held above the views of buyers. Spring Wheat has been in less request, and with rather more urgency on the part of holders to realize, prices have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel lower, closing tame and weak. The firmer temper of the ocean freight market has been against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 157,000 bushels at $1 70@$1 72 for Amber Michigan, in store; $1 62@$1 65 for Red Western (Winter), in store; $1 61½ for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 58 for good do. do. in store; $1 55 for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, closing with $1 54 reported as the best bid for the latter, and $1 65@$1 77 for small lots of White Western and Genesee....Corn has been moderately dealt in at about previous quotations, though with the advantage in favor of purchasers. The export movement has been less confident. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,500 bushels at 81c. (nominally) for prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 79½c. for prime do. in store; 79½c.@80c. for old and new Mixed do., afloat; 78c.@79½c. for new do.; 75c.@77c. for do. from track; 80½c.@81c. for Yellow Western; 78½c.@79c. for White Western; 78½c.@81c. for White and Yellow Southern ⅌ bushel....Rye has been quoted about steady, but has been inactive, no further sales of importance having been reported....Barley has been quiet at essentially unaltered figures; sales have been reported of only small lots of Western at 85c.@90....Barley-malt has been dull at old figures....Oats have been quoted firm, on a moderate inquiry, mostly for trade purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 43,500 bushels at 57c. for Prime Mixed Western, afloat; 55c. for prime do., in store; 54c.@56½c. for do., from track, the latter rate for choice; 52c.@55½c. for Black; 57½c.@58½c. for ordinary to prime Western and White Ohio, from track, in store and afloat, ⅌ bushel.

HIDES—There has been a moderately active call for Dry Hides, also for Wet-salted Hides, at firm prices. In other lines business has been on a moderate scale. The week's receipts have been 59,419 Hides; sales, 42,482 Hides and 100 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 7,259 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) 22@24 lbs., 27c.@27¼c., gold, selected; 748 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 24 lbs., 23c., gold, as they run; 1,750 Dry Entre Rios, 23@24 lbs., 26¾c.; 300 Dry Entre Rios Kips, (to arrive,) 11 lbs., 27½c.; 1,600 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 21½ lbs., 26¾c.; 3,900 Dry Corrientes, 22½@24 lbs., 26¼c.@26½c., gold, selected; 2,000 Dry California, 24 lbs., private terms; 7,200 Dry Bogota, &c., 20 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Truxillo, (to arrive,) 16 lbs., 23c.; 1,650 Dry San Juan, 22 lbs., 21c.; 1,200 Dry Campeachy, 18 lbs., 20c.; 1,200 Dry Sisal, 20 lbs., 18½c., gold, as they run; 1,650 Dry Mexican, 22@23 lbs.; 850 Dry Singapore Buffalo, (to arrive,) 30 lbs.; 2,800 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs.; 1,250 Dry Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Southern, 18 lbs., 19½c., currency, as they run; 300 Dry-salted West India, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,875 Wet-salted Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12½c.@13c., currency, as they run; 1,650 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; 100 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 27,200 Hides and 250 bales, (same time last year 98,350 Hides and 537 bales,) as follows: 11,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, Entre Rios, &c., 3,000 Dry Central American, 4,500 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,000 Dry and Salted Maracaibo, 4,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 3,500 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern. 200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 50 bales Penang and Manila Buffalo.

Imports of Hides into New-York.

Description.	1871.	1870.	1869.
Foreign.			
Buenos Ayres	712,786	703,745	997,553
Montevideo	619,056	393,845	360,427
Rio Grande	280,371	270,888	314,266
Orinoco	77,063	81,181	94,444
Porto Cabello and Laguayra	18,465	22,746	24,197
Savanila &Carthagena	101,917	79,849	70,492
Central America	154,709	122,410	110,651
Mexican	119,968	88,775	88,196
West India	25,893	23,549	48,542
African	49,716	43,917	37,336
European ports	106,941	121,628	103,130
Other descriptions	20,585	23,253	69,496
Total foreign	2,287,450	1,974,786	2,319,330
Coastwise.			
California	47,116	75,584	91,734
Texas and Southern	799,514	627,957	579,313
Total coastwise	846,630	703,541	671,047
Total foreign and coastwise	3,134,080	2,678,327	2,990,377

LEATHER—Sole has been fairly active and very firm, sellers having any existing advantage as to price, on a reduced stock and less satisfactory assortment. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@29c.; Light, 26c.@27c.; California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Light, 25c.@26c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26c.@27½c.; Light, 24½c.@25c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@25c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@19c.; Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Middle, 34c.@38c.; Light, 33c.@37c.; Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Rough Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c., ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in good demand at firm prices; sales, 675 bbls., in lots, at 45c.@56c., chiefly at 50c.@56c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign, dull; sales 20 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.; and 50 hhds. Demerara at 32c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been more active and quoted firm, with sales reported, since our last, of 5,000 bbls. Strained, from yard, dock, and to arrive, at $4 85@$4 90 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar has been inactive but steady....Spirits Turpentine has been quiet, but quoted about steady, with small sales reported, at 68c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been dull in the local market, with 23¼c. given as the nominal quotation for early delivery....At Philadelphia the market was inactive, with early delivery quoted nominal at 22c.@22¼c. Sales of 5,000 cases were made there, for export on the basis of 26½c....Refined in cases nominal here at 28½c.@29c....Crude in bulk, quiet at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ gallon....Shipping Crude at 16¼c.@16½c....Naptha, 12½c.@12¾c., in shipping order....The Creek quotations for Upper and Lower Road deliveries remained at $3 95@$4 05 ⅌ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, but without material alteration as to values for early delivery. The inquiry has been mostly for Mess, with some call for Clear and Extra Prime. Sales have been reported since our last of 625 bbls., early delivery, at $13 25 for round, and $13 37 for job lots of old Western Mess; $14 37½ for new Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for Prime and Extra Prime; $12 25@$12 50 for new Extra Prime; $16 for Clear, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate demand noted for Western Mess, on the basis of $14 37, seller January; $14 75, seller March, and $14 75, seller March and April; sales, 1,500 bbls.... Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand at 6c.@7c. for City, and 5⅛c.@5¾c., chiefly at 5⅛c.@5½c. for Western, ⅌ lb. Cut-meats have been in moderate request and steady at 8¾c.@10c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb.; sales equal to 80 pks....Bacon has been in fair demand and quoted firm, with sales reported since our last of 1,300 boxes, including, for early delivery here, 350 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.; 345 boxes Short Rib at 6¾c.@7c., mostly at 7c.; 125 boxes Short Clear, part at 7⅜c.; 200 boxes Bellies at 8c.; and for forward delivery here, 250 boxes Short Rib, seller February, at 7¼c....Lard has been in moderate request at a shade firmer prices for City, which has been offered less freely, and about prevailing quotations for Western, which has been in pretty fair supply. Sales have been reported of 1,450 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅜c.@9 7-16c.; for prime Western Steam, 9½c.@9⅝c.; for Kettle-rendered, 9c.@9⅜c. for City, 8¾c.@9c. for No. 1, and 9¾c.@10c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been moderate at about previous prices, with sales reported of 2,250 tcs. Western Steam, including 250 tcs., seller January, at 9⅝c.; 750 tcs., seller February, at 9 11-16c.; and 1,250 tcs., seller March, at 9⅞c.@10c. ⅌ lb.....Beef continues in moderate request, in a jobbing way, within the range of from $7 50@$10 50 for Mess and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 120 bbls. Tierce Beef has been inactive at from $10@$18 for old and new Prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales, 100 tcs.....Beef Hams have been in more active demand, particularly the better qualities, in part to arrive, at firm prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 725 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$24 75, chiefly at $24@$24 75....Butter and Cheese remain as last noticed.

SEEDS—Clover has been moderately inquired for at steady prices; sales 1,600 bbls. at 11¼c.@11½c. for Indiana and Michigan, and 10c.@10¼c., chiefly at 10¼c.@10½c., for Ohio. Nothing really new in other.

SKINS—Deer have been in good request and buoyant in price, on light offerings; sales, 3,000 lbs. Campeachy and 2,000 lbs. Central American; receipts have been 76 bales from Aspinwall. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 52½c.@55c.; Guatamela, 60c.@62c.; Chagres, 57½c.@60c.; Campeachy, 50c.@52c.; Sisal, 50c.@52c.; San Juan, 52c.@54c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c.; Porto Cabello, 48c.; Angostura, 38c.@40c.; Para, 50c.; Southern and Texas, 35c.@50c., currency, ⅌ lb. Goat have been in fair demand and firm: sales, 300 bales Curacoa, 70 do. Mexican, 38 do. Rio Hache, 6 do. Buenos Ayres, and 10 do. Bogota; receipts, 45 bales from Calcutta, 10 do. from Savanilla. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.@50c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 36c.@38c., currency, ⅌ lb.; Madras, each, 48c.@50c.; Patna, each 43c.@45c., currency; East India Tanned Goat, $1; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet since our last, but held with confidence, on the basis of previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 100 hhds. Grocery Demerara, on private terms; 30 hhds. Refining do., at 9⅜c.; 2,049 boxes Clayed Havana, about No. 11, at about 9⅝c.; 400 boxes do., reported at 9⅛c.; and 6,160 bags Pernambuco, on private terms. Refined, unchanged.

TALLOW, &c.—Prime Tallow has been offered less freely, Western having been particularly scarce. Prices have been quoted strong, with an active call for desirable lots, mainly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 390,000 lbs., at 8⅞c.@9⅛c. for fair to prime; also, 130,000 lbs. prime Stearine in hhds., at 9c.

WHISKY—Has been in very moderate demand and less firm in price. Sales, 235 bbls., in lots, at 92c.@93c., mostly at 92c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the line of berth Freights, there has been less activity, owing, in part, to the reduced supply of room immediately available, and the somewhat firmer views of ship-owners. The offerings of Grain have been moderate, and of other kinds of Produce, limited. In the way of charters, there has been less animation. The demand for Petroleum vessels has been limited. For vessels for the Grain trade, a moderate call has been noted. Rates have been quoted somewhat steadier. In other respects, the market presents no new features. For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include 380 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 93,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 6d.; 23,000 bushels do., by sail, in ship's bags, at 6d. ⅌ bushel, vessel to go to store; 165 tcs. Lard and 300 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s.; 20 tons Tallow, by do., at 22s. 6d.; 330 bags Clover-seed, by do., at 25s.@30s. ⅌ ton, and by sail, from Galveston, 400 bales Cotton at ½d. ⅌ lb. For Glasgow, by sail, 4,500 bushels Corn at 5d. ⅌ bushel, and by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain at 5½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,000 bags Clover-seed at 25s. ⅌ ton, and 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 6d. ⅌ 280 lbs....For Cork and orders, a British ship, 688 tons, with about 4,600 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) on private terms; an Austrian bark, with 4,200 quarters do. from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. to the United Kingdom, and the usual ten ⅌ cent. additional if to the Continent, or if direct, 6d. off. For Antwerp, 200 boxes Bacon and 150 pks. Lard, at 32s. 6d.@35s. ⅌ ton. For Hamburg, 150 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d. For Rotterdam, 100 pks. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For the Continent, a German bark, 738 tons, reported with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum (on foreign charter) on private terms. For Cadiz, a bark, 514 tons, reported with Light Pipe Staves, without particulars. For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig with equal to 5,000 cases Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 29c. to the Mediterranean, and 33c. to the Adriatic; also, rumored, an American bark, 345 tons, with equal to 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, without particulars. For Trieste, an Italian brig reported with 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 1,060 cases Refined Petroleum at 32½c. ⅌ case; and 500 bbls. Resin at 90c., but report not confirmed. For the West Indies, a British brig, 189 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, a brig, 450 tons, reported at $6 25 for sugar and $4 25 for molasses. For Trinidad, Port of Spain, a British brig, 1,500 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 47½c. ⅌ bbl.

Suicides.

Patrolman THOMAS MEAGHER, of the Broadway Squad, who on Friday evening last shot himself in the head at his boarding-house, No. 103 East Twenty-eighth-street, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of the self-inflicted wound. After he had shot himself, the policeman said that he was tired of life, and it is believed by his friends that he was laboring under a temporary derangement of mind. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest.

ADAM WILLIAMSON, the printer who cut his throat with a razor at No. 42 John-street on New-Year's Eve, as already published in the TIMES, died at Bellevue Hospital at a late hour on Saturday night. Deceased was pecuniarily embarrassed, and this, it is believed, induced him to commit suicide. An inquest in the case will be held by Coroner KEENAN.

The same Coroner was also requested to hold an inquest in the case of JAMES BEHAN, who committed suicide, on Friday night last, by deliberately jumping overboard, at the foot of Thirty-seventh-street, North River. BEHAN was thirty-five years of age, and lived at No. 416 West Thirty-fifth-street.

The Fatal Fall from the Bell Tower.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of ETTENA LAMBRECHT, a native of New-Jersey, thirty-three years of age, whose death by falling through the well-hole of the bell tower of the Roman Catholic Church in South Fifth-avenue, near Canal-street, on Saturday evening, has already been noticed in the TIMES. From the evidence taken by the Coroner, it appears that while passing the church with a friend, he heard the bell, which had been placed in position on Friday, being tolled in a bungling manner, and determined to ascend into the belfry and teach the man in charge how to ring the bell in a proper manner. While ascending, and before he had reached the belfry, LAMBRECHT stumbled and fell through the well-hole to the second floor, a distance of seventy feet. When picked up he was still breathing. His body was crushed into a shapeless mass, and death ensued in a few moments. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. The deceased lived at No. 103 Norfolk-street, where his widow and six small children reside.

The Arrival of the Steamer Florida at Charleston.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, Jan. 5.

The steam-ship Florida, Capt. MITCHELL, which arrived here yesterday in five days from Nassau, N. P., bound for New-York, with rudder disabled, is said to be the same Florida which was fired at in West India waters by a Spanish ship-of-war, which act would render the steamer somewhat famous should it lead to important results. She is at present at anchor off the Battery.

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THIS "MOST WONDERFUL MAN
OF THE AGE" HAS BEEN
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"MARION BERKLEY," Laura Caxton's first book, was so fresh and spirited, so full of fun and good humor, that every reader of that eagerly welcomed her second work, published Christmas week.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Voss & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of December, 1871.

E. P. WHEELER, }
M. H. SMITH, } Executors.
C. B. SMITH, }

d11-law6mM*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MONALDI.—Mr. James Steele Mackay.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

STADT THEATRE.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, (Opera Bouffe,) Mlle. Aimée.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

STEINWAY HALL.—SYMPHONY CONCERT, by Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RECEPTION of the Twenty-second Regiment.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Whether we are to have a serious difficulty with Spain, or not, depends entirely on Spain herself. Although we have the greatest soldier of the age at the head of the Government, it is a peaceable Government—a Government which has done much to avoid strife, both now and in future times. But Spain has chosen to assume a menacing attitude—she resents the sympathy which our citizens naturally feel for Cuba, and she is disposed to "read us a lesson," which we are not prepared to receive. When foreign Powers are in the temper which Spain is now showing, some of their more reckless subjects are not unlikely to be betrayed into a course which at once calls for stern measures. Our Government is doing nothing more than making those proper preparations, which, if it neglected, might invite insult, and render it amenable, as our Washington correspondent truly says, to the anger of the people. That is the only meaning of the naval and military movements now going on. Assuredly, nothing will be done here to provoke hostilities with Spain; but it may be desirable for Spain to understand that it is not wise on her part to provoke hostilities with us.

Probably a more violent and undignified communication has never been addressed to the Executive of the United States than the telegram of Gov. WARMOTH, of Louisiana, to the President. It charged the grossest offenses on certain officials, insultingly connecting the term "your appointees" with the accused parties, and that not once only but repeatedly, and it declared that if the course of those "appointees" was not changed, "anarchy and bloodshed would result." The reply of Gen. GRANT was a simple direction to the Attorney-General to make an investigation immediately into the Governor's report, which he contents himself with designating as of an "extraordinary character." The dignity and directness of the reply are the more striking in contrast with the insolent tone of WARMOTH'S communication, when it is remembered that the latter's own reputation for the worst excesses of usurpation and corruption is notorious. Meanwhile, the Federal troops in the City of New-Orleans are held entirely aloof from the contending factions, and will interfere only to put down violence with which the authorities show themselves unable to deal, and on proper requisition.

The Murder of Fisk.

The fact that JAMES FISK, Jr., is removed from the field of public life would not be in itself a subject for much regret, if the manner of his removal had been less shocking. People generally are not yet prepared to admit that they are living in an utterly lawless state of society, where the private *vendetta* may safely be substituted for the ordinary processes of justice. Whatever offenses JAMES FISK may have committed against the community—and we, certainly, have never extenuated them—it must be admitted that assassination is not the right way of exacting retribution. It is nearly time to have the question settled once for all whether the crime of deliberate murder is punishable or not in this City. It is no excuse for STOKES that FISK was a very bad man. If it is once to be recognized as a settled rule that any man who dislikes another is at liberty to take a pistol and shoot his adversary in cold blood, the ruffians of the community will very soon have everything their own way. The course of justice in reference to murder has been such, of late years, as to strengthen the belief that it is not at all difficult for the murderer to escape the proper penalty of his crime. FOSTER, who killed Mr. PUTNAM with a car-hook, was able to get Judge PRATT to interfere so effectually for him that he is still practically unpunished. Too many similar cases will at once occur to the reader's recollection. If STOKES had felt quite sure that he would be required to expiate his crime on the scaffold, he would probably have changed his mind about killing FISK on Saturday.

It is desirable on many grounds that simple justice should be done in this case. We must make it generally understood that people cannot be allowed to take the law into their own hands. We have never been admirers of FISK, and even his dreadful end cannot lead us to take a more favorable view of his career than we have done before. But to murder him was as much a crime as if he had been the most honest man in the community, and unless we are prepared to concede that our statutes are so many shams, and that the framework of society is broken up, the assassin must meet the fate which the law prescribes. As for FISK himself, it is not unreasonable to remember just now that, but for the assistance he received from many highly-respectable men, his power for evil would have been much reduced. It is difficult, for instance, to overestimate the value of the aid he derived from Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. Without the advice of that able lawyer, he could not possibly have kept his head above water during the past two years. The entire blame of FISK'S misdeeds does not rest on his own shoulders. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD must take a part of it—and history will probably assign to him a very large part. FISK himself was an ignorant man, unversed in the ways of the law; in Mr. FIELD he found an adviser who was competent to supply him with just the kind of assistance and knowledge which he most needed, and by which alone he was enabled to keep his ground. The pistol of STOKES has deprived Mr. FIELD of his most profitable client, while it gives him an opportunity of revising his peculiar theories about the duties and privileges of lawyers.

We shall probably be thought very "eccentric" if we suggest a reflection which must have occurred to many minds yesterday—namely, that the "old-fashioned" theory (as some people call it) about guilt bringing with it its own punishment, receives a startling illustration in the events of the past year. There are not a few persons in the world who think that we are too much advanced in knowledge to believe that there is any power in the universe greater than that which we create ourselves, or which is tangible enough to be touched, and that all human circumstances are the result of accident or chance. Yet the events of the past year might well disturb the conclusions of these philosophers. The men of whom FISK was one seemed to be so strong that nothing could shake them. They had wealth and power unlimited; they altered laws to suit themselves; leaders of society bowed down before them. The world had nothing more to offer them. But to the astonishment of all men, and as it were in a moment, the whirlwind descends upon them, and they are swept away. Their wealth is gone; their names are become a by-word; some of them are vagabonds on the face of the earth; others go in dread of the felon's jail; others perish, in the bitter language of SWIFT, like poisoned rats in a hole. We say again that it is an amazing spectacle, and though some may continue to assert, "It is all chance," and cry out, "There is no God," there are others who will be inclined to take a different view of it, and to go back to the simpler faith of earlier years—that, somehow or other, explain it how we will, the sin of every man finds him out, and the Divine laws are put into execution, whether we choose to acknowledge their existence or not. If anybody says that this is stale preaching, we can only reply that it is preaching which is not altogether superfluous in these days, and which derives a memorable force from the events of the past few months.

The People and the Legislature.

There are three bills now pending before the Legislature on which the honest people of this City, without distinction of party, desire prompt and favorable action. They embrace only such legislation as is absolutely necessary to carry on the work of reform, and protect the interests of the people, pending the adoption of a new charter for the City. One of them—introduced in the Senate by Mr. BENEDICT—is a bill to enable Controller GREEN to meet the immediate financial obligations of the City, and thereby save its credit at home and abroad, and at the same time to give him such control over the swarms of Tammany office-holders, who cannot be displaced under the present charter, as will prevent the further robbery of the Treasury by sinecure place-holders and bogus claimants. Another of the bills—introduced by Col. HAWKINS in the Assembly—is merely an enabling act, designed to secure to the people the benefits of the action of the only honest and fearless Grand Jury that they have yet been able to impanel, and to give the public an opportunity to bring the robbers of the City Treasury to a speedy criminal trial. The third bill—introduced by Mr. TWOMBLY—is intended to relieve the City Government of the incubus of three prominent officials—Mayor HALL, Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN and Corporation Attorney TOM FIELDS, all intimate associates and active leaders of the late thieving Ring, and to fill their places with honest men, who are in sympathy with the Reform movement which, in this City at least, was the only issue involved in the November election.

That these bills, or either of them, should encounter the opposition of any man in the Legislature, Republican or Democrat, except the four or five members of the Assembly from this City who were elected by Tammany Hall, may well excite surprise in the minds of honest men of all parties. As for the Republicans in the Legislature who, being largely in the majority, will be responsible for its acts, we tell them plainly that they cannot afford, either as Republicans or as citizens, to be instrumental in defeating these or any other measures of Reform that the reputable citizens and tax-payers of this City shall deem essential to their interests and safety. If any party is to assume the task of bolstering up, even temporarily, the tottering fortunes of the Tweed dynasty, let it be the party that has for years acknowledged him as its leader, and submitted to his vulgar sway, and not the party which the people have just installed in power for the express purpose of overthrowing his corrupt rule. The Tammany Republicans of this City and their allies, the Fenton Republicans of the interior, may have arrived at that point of desperation where they are ready to join hands with the publicly-branded thieves of the "Ring," with a view to participation in the spoils of office, and the gratification of their revenge in the coming Presidential campaign; but, if so, we trust that there will be honest Democrats enough in the Legislature to make up for their defection, and secure such legislation for this plundered Municipality as the people demand. The alliance with the expiring Tammany Ring, by whomsoever it is made, will be short, and will be the certain political death of the party or faction that makes it. If the followers of REUBEN E. FENTON in the rural districts, or the followers of HORACE GREELEY in the Metropolis, think it a safe bargain, let them try it. It will only confirm the truth of all that has been alleged against them.

With regard to the three bills now awaiting the action of the Legislature, it should be borne in mind that they are intended only as temporary measures of relief, to aid the work of Reform, until a new charter is agreed upon. The objection urged against them, that they confer too much power upon Controller GREEN, certainly ought not to have any force with the Democrats in the Legislature, since Mr. GREEN is, and always has been, a Democrat. The effect would be merely to transfer power from one set of Democrats, who have been proved to be thieves, to another Democrat who is known to be honest. It is easy to see why TOM FIELDS and his half dozen Tammany colleagues in the Assembly should oppose the bills, but the Democratic Party of the State can hardly expect to gain anything at this late day by adhering to the fortunes of TWEED, HALL, O'GORMAN & Co. The Democratic journals strove hard to prove, during the last election campaign, that TWEED did not control the Rochester Convention. If the Democrats in the Legislature now vote against the Reform measures of their own party, it will go far to prove that he not only controlled the Convention, but that he controls the party in the Legislature.

Objections to the bills coming from Republican members of the Legislature are equally groundless, since the power that it is proposed to put in the hands of Mr. GREEN is already in the hands of Democrats, and will remain there, in case the bills are defeated, until the adoption of a new charter. Republicans have nothing to lose by the change, unless, indeed, they be Tammany Republicans who share in the sinecure offices which Mr. GREEN desires to abolish. The places now held by HALL, O'GORMAN and FIELDS might or might not be all filled by Democrats; but, in any event, the Republican Party could not be worse off than it is now. They would at least be filled by honest men, and this of itself would be advantageous to the Republican Party, as well as the people, and a Republican Legislature could claim the credit of having effected the change. In whatever aspect the question may be viewed, it is clear that an alliance of any party, or any faction of a party, in the Legislature to defeat the bills now pending there, would be regarded as in the interest of the corrupt Tammany "Ring," now so nearly crushed, and would arouse the indignation of every honest man of both parties in this City. Let no Republican who regards either his own reputation, the welfare of his constituents, or the interests of his party, be seduced into any such alliance under any pretext whatever.

Facts About the Custom-House.

Every consideration urges the Senate Committee of Investigation to make thorough work with the charges brought against the New-York Custom-house. We hope they will not be discouraged by the meagre results of the examination of Mr. GREELEY, who has been a very noisy accuser, nor by the excessive poverty of Mr. A. T. STEWART'S "available information," from pushing their inquiry to the utmost. We especially hope that they will follow up the clues said by one witness to be in the possession of District-Attorney NOAH DAVIS and Secretary BOUTWELL, both of whom are represented as having obtained specific information touching frauds in certain branches. For specific information is something fortune has denied to the witnesses the Committee has so far found, albeit they were chosen from among those most ready to circulate stories of alleged misconduct.

Here was Mr. A. T. STEWART, for example. This gentleman was quoted in the Senate as authority for the existence of the most high-handed outrages on the merchants of New-York. These outrages, it was declared, were continued after Collector MURPHY had been addressed concerning them by the Secretary of the Treasury—continued, therefore, according to the logical and ingenuous Senator SCHURZ, by a "power behind the throne." This important witness, when called on to give *facts* and not opinions, finds himself with as poor a stock as if some rival had caught him "short" and made a "corner" in them. The outrages he had alleged have never, he confesses, put him to extraordinary inconvenience and expense; though he receives one-tenth of the imports at New-York. The General Order system, of which he specially complains, was established under Mr. GRINNELL, and not under the well-abused MURPHY; and the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was addressed to Mr. GRINNELL, and not to Mr. MURPHY. This latter fact seems to have taken Mr. STEWART very much aback when he was shown the remonstrance referred to, and to have made him give vent to the desire not to be bothered with questions, but to be allowed to state his opinion that the General Order business was "an outrage in general terms." This was a natural wish with a witness whose supply of evidence was very much below the demand.

But, we repeat, we hope the Committee will not be discouraged by the results thus far from following the investigation with uncompromising vigor. Whatever basis of fact there is for the charges of corruption and mismanagement so freely circulated should be brought to light. If it is substantial, the country is entitled to know it, and to have the abuses removed. If it is not any more substantial than the wretched failure of the witnesses so far would seem to imply, the country is entitled to know that as well. It will be perceived that the Committee, in pursuance of this end, have avoided even the appearance of want of earnestness by yielding to the senseless clamor for them to hold their sessions elsewhere than in the Custom-house, and will meet hereafter in Room No. 14 Astor House. This is a concession which those demanding it are bound to show was worth while, by producing the clouds of witnesses from among our merchants who were too timid to appear in the Custom-house. It was not very complimentary to the average character of our importers to assert that they did not dare to tell the story of their wrongs before a Committe of the United States Senate, because the men who are alleged to have committed them were in the same building. But we shall expect the authors of the aspersion to show that it was a just one, by introducing to the Committee the shy possessors of those facts with which Messrs. GREELEY and STEWART were so badly provided.

Civil Service Reform in the City.

It is understood that the Subcommittee, chosen by the "Seventy" to draw up a new charter, had for some time under consideration the introduction of competitive examinations into all branches of our City administration. The Governor also in his message speaks of the desirability of a more fixed tenure of office in the subordinate officials, so as to secure greater responsibility and higher skill. The want felt by all in the administration of this City, is evidently of honest and well-trained officials. Is this want to be supplied by the charter which the Committee of Seventy have presented? We have our doubts. It is true that the new Board of Aldermen, to be elected under it, will be a far superior body of men to any we have ever had in the governing assembly of our City. The intelligent minority will undoubtedly have in it a most able and vigorous representation. All the representatives of both parties will feel the "ground swell" of reform which has recently moved the whole people. The various departments will for a year or two enjoy the services of honest and energetic men as Commissioners; and for a time, the public service will be reformed. But how long is this to continue?

What is there in the new political system proposed to provide a check to the old drift of affairs? How can an honest and able Government be secured by machinery? This is the question the Committee ought to have answered. They have had an unequaled opportunity to open a better era in New-York political administration, and they should have been willing to adopt and recommend any remedy, however "radical," if they could thereby insure us for the future—the true object of all government—greater security, order and honesty of public management, and consequent prosperity to individuals. As we have often said, the safeguards they have recommended against peculation of the public moneys, and the scheme of minority representation, are remedies of this nature, which will tend to expel disease in the body politic, even when the intelligent classes are indifferent to the management of their municipal affairs.

Another most effective remedy and a check against corruption would be an enforced system of competitive examination of all municipal officers, below the highest, and a fixed tenure of office during good behavior, with power of removal by some controlling authority, "for cause." One-half of the rottenness of administration which has disgraced this City, has been due to the fact that men like TWEED, and HILTON, and HALL could fill all the thousand petty offices under their control with their ignorant and unprincipled tools. They acted as the gladiators did for the Roman demagogues, and defended and urged their master's claims among the ignorant plebeians, or fought for them against more honest competitors. They were bought and sold like cattle. It was through them, bribed by the places under the Board of Public Works, that TWEED won his ten thousand majority recently for the Senate. As a general thing, they know absolutely nothing of their duties. If, for instance, they are contractors for street-cleaning or pavement-laying, they either stand by with hands in pockets, and indifferently watch the lazy performances in our public places to which we are so much accustomed, or they farm it out to be half done by jobbers even more ignorant and lazy than themselves.

Our streets are a standing instance of the efficiency of the former civil service of the City. Other departments, however, are equally bad. They are full of dishonest and incapable men, and all of us who are private citizens are inconvenienced every day of our lives by this incapacity and inefficiency of the civil service of the City. A competitive examination, as to character and ability, of all officials below the highest and above the day laborers, would remedy much of this evil, because it would take out of the hands of Ward politicians these thousand petty appointments, and place them in a Board of intelligence and character, who would appoint from examination. If the United States Government, who have always had far superior officials to our City place-holders, could attempt this reform with their subordinate officials, why could not our City Administration, under the Reform Charter?

A Suggestion for the Dock Commission

It is rumored about town that Mr. JOHN T. AGNEW, the eminent tobacconist, is meditating the question of resigning his position as Dock Commissioner. He has held the place only—as he told us the other day—because of a disinterested desire to serve the public, and now retains it simply from a like disinterested desire to continue that inestimable service. The resignation of Mr. WILLIAM WOOD'S "genial" friend SMITH, however, has suggested to him the possibility that in the present state of public opinion even *his* resignation would not be regarded as occasion for universal mourning. Meanwhile, pondering this delicate question, Mr. AGNEW has compromised so far as to take down the magnificent portrait of TWEED, which has hitherto overlooked his luxurious Ingersoll desk. It is a profound question of ethics, too deep for our present solution, whether that rash act of the President of the Dock Commission is after all worthy of commendation. Its commission perhaps involved ingratitude to a fallen patron. *Et tu, Brute!* might not our late pinchbeck Cæsar exclaim when informed of the fact? However, the portrait no longer hangs in the President's room, and we fancy we are not called upon in the interests of either art or morals to bewail its relegation to the dirt-heap of the Dock Commission.

But Mr. AGNEW must be aware that this sacrifice to public opinion is not comprehensive enough to satisfy it. There are many reforms yet to be introduced into the Board of which he is President. Getting rid of SMITH was unquestionably a proper thing to do, and the substitution of the legal experience and accurate knowledge of the dock question brought in by Mr. School Commissioner WOOD'S relative, Mr. JOHN GRANVILLE KANE, was well enough; but how do they propose to demonstrate that the inefficiency with which we have charged them, and their connivance with the manipulations of the pay-rolls in Tammany interest, are consistent with the character for energy and respectability which this Commission pretended to claim? They had a meeting on Friday, but we get no reports of resolutions offered, fiery or otherwise, from Mr. WOOD, or any definite action whatever as to the work they have in hand. Perhaps, after all, the best thing these Commissioners can do is to promptly resign in a body. If they do not do that, they may at least be prompted to turn over a new leaf and justify their office; for they are honorable men, as we all know, and it would be a pity for them to retire with a blemished official record.

Cheap Dinners.

The other day there died at Paris a man who may justly be regarded as a benefactor of his kind. Next to the charity which feeds gratuitously hungry poverty, must be ranked the practical philanthropy which furnishes to the impecunious epicure a well-cooked dinner at a moderate price. This was M. DINOCHAU'S peculiar merit, and Parisian writers and artists, always gourmands and seldom rich, will have reason to mourn his death. In a dingy little wine-shop, on a corner of the Rue Navarin, in the Quartier Breda, this excellent man was wont to serve a *table d'hôte* at thirty sous, which, in the good days before the war, is said to have been very much better than the five-franc dinners of the great hotels. Judging from some of our own more pretentious hostelries, it is not at all incredible. This ridiculously cheap repast was cooked and served by M. DINOCHAU'S mother, while M. DINOCHAU himself attended to the wines, which were proportionately good and cheap.

To this famous retreat resorted many of the most famous personages in Paris. Artists, poets, and wits, whose names are now of world-wide celebrity, met at M. DINOCHAU'S table, and not infrequently, we may well believe, waxed mellow over M. DINOCHAU'S *vin bleu*. "The evening seldom finished without songs," says a correspondent of the London *Daily News*, "and I have heard at DINOCHAU'S a first tenor of the opera." Here, too, before he had made his reputation, might have been seen GUSTAVE DORE, "playing the violin with the skill of a PAGANINI," to the admiration of the fair frequenters of the place, who affectionately styled him "Mon petit GUSTAVE." In all this brilliant company it not seldom happened that many of the guests found themselves without even the requisite thirty sous. But M. DINOCHAU'S benevolence was equal to that tax also, as may be inferred from the fact that the bulk of his property at his death was found to consist of about $25,000 in book debts for just such indulgences.

M. DINOCHAU, however, it may be conceded, pushed his generosity to the verge of recklessness. A man who supplies a good dinner at thirty sous ought not be expected to give credit. Probably if M. DINOCHAU had been more human and less humane, he would have died a comfortable *rentier*. Such a possibility shows us more vividly a fact, of which most are sadly conscious, the enormous extortions put upon us here in what are called first-class hotels and restaurants. But even here we are making progress in M. DINOCHAU'S direction. The height of civilization may be said to have been reached in any place which combines, in the matter of well-dining, the two extremes of extravagance and economy. Long since New-York attained the former point, and gradually it is coming to the latter. Indeed, this is one of the features in which its alleged likeness to Paris is becoming most pleasantly prominent. Even now there is, and has been for some time past, in a little cellar on one of the Eastern avenues, an establishment very similar to the wine shop of the Rue Navarin, and frequented by much the same class of people. For forty cents may be had there a *table d'hôte* dinner, which if not equal to DELMONICO'S choicest *menu*, is still well cooked and savory, and twenty cents more will procure a pint of claret, not of the *premier cru*, certainly, but as good as the ordinary of many hotels. All over the City, too, are multiplying *table d'hôtes* of a more pretentious order, where, at prices varying from seventy-five cents to a dollar and a half, a good dinner may be had, including a half bottle of wine. DELMONICO will remain unexcelled; but his humbler rivals have a field of their own.

Even now it may almost be said of New-York as of Paris that one may live here, with comfort, as cheaply or as expensively as one desires. And when the experiment of apartment houses has become an established and systematized success, and the efforts of our vine growers have given us good wines at reasonable prices, New-York will be found as pleasant a residence as any in the world for epicures with modest incomes.

MINOR TOPICS.

The announcement made by Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH, of the Thirty-fourth-street Unitarian Church, that he had concluded to enter an "orthodox" denomination, is an event which had been for some time anticipated. Mr. HEPWORTH frankly declared that he found "the radical theology" of some of his fellow-ministers, and the extent to which the society generally accepted it, intolerable to him, an avowal which he has made in substance many times before. It was a conclusion quite in accord with the bent of his mind, which was as little at home among the more advanced Unitarians as that of WEISS or SAMUEL LONGFELLOW would be among the orthodox believers.

Mr. LEWIS, the managing editor of the *Evening Post*, testified before the Custom-house Investigating Committee, that GORDON L. FORD, Ex-Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third District of this State, was removed from office because he refused to submit to an extortionate assessment for party purposes. The truth is, Mr. FORD was not removed at all for any cause. The First, Second and Third Revenue Districts were consolidated, and Mr. FORD, of the Third, and Mr. WILLETT N. HAWKINS, of the First, were left out of office by such consolidation—the Collector of the Second District, Mr. JAMES FREELAND, being retained as Collector of the consolidated district. This piece of testimony was about the only definite thing the Committee could get out of Mr. LEWIS—and, like most of Mr. GREELEY'S statements that were not based on imagination or hearsay—it turns out to be erroneous.

Much has been said of Gen. GRANT'S "nepotism," but most of these sayings are foolish, and consequently have no weight with the public. We have, however, come across a paragraph in the Detroit *Post* which is what Mr. Swiveller would have called a "staggerer," and in common justice we give it as it stands:

> "The New-York *Sun* has at last 'got' the President on a charge of nepotism. It declares that one WILLIAM SWEETZER holds a clerkship in the office of Internal Revenue Collector, at Pittsburg, Penn.; and the said WILLIAM is 'a brother of Gen. J. B. SWEETZER, *who is a cousin of the father-in-law of the President's cousin.*' That settles it. A President who would do that is, certainly, 'the original Jacobs' of nepotism. Besides, we have learned of a still worse case in this State. The President has appointed to the office of Postmaster in Michigan a man who is second cousin to a woman whose first husband was uncle to the next-door neighbor of the sister-in-law of the washerwoman who ironed Lieut. GRANT'S society shirt when he was one of the officers stationed at the fort in this city. These facts can be proved by indisputable testimony; and anybody who doubts has our permission to prove them. Can nepotism go further?"

France is nearer by one step to a repetition of the fatal blunders of a seizure by its National Assembly of powers which do not belong to it. The Committee on the Constitution have made a report against an appeal to the people to settle the form of Government, and in favor of the present Assembly assuming the business of forming a Constitution. The basis of this proposition is that it will be better to avoid the danger of violence resulting from a popular vote; but a Government which pretends to be popular, and shuns the danger attending a popular vote, will gain none of the advantages that flow from it, and a Constitution set up by the present Assembly will be only a butt for the attacks of the radicals, and can be sustained only by those repressive measures which have heretofore invariably resulted in revolution.

It now seems that we may be treated to a slight difficulty on the Mexico border. The Mexican cattle-thieves have been given to getting across the Rio Grande with their prey, to the great chagrin of our officers, who have had to watch them almost helplessly, owing to the small force at their command. These officers now ask our Government to try to get permission from the Mexican Government to follow these marauders on to Mexican soil. This, however, it might be difficult for the central Mexican Government to give with any surety that it would be useful, and any attempt to pursue the thieves across the river would be pretty sure to result in blood-letting somewhere.

Among the combinations against Erie which the sudden death of FISK will not weaken, is one to repeal the legislation in favor of that corporation obtained in New-Jersey within three years. It seems that the plunderers of the road have secured extraordinary legal opportunities for overcharges on their local New-Jersey traffic, as well as exemption from taxation on millions of property. These immunities are threatened with assault by a party in the Legislature, led by THOS. D. HOXLEY, of Paterson, and, according to a correspondent whose letter is published elsewhere, the prospect of success is good.

For a good many years VICTOR HUGO'S influence in French politics has resulted not so much from what he has said or done, as from what he might do or say. To the last he preserves the character of a political scare-crow, and is now announced that his election by one of the Paris districts to the National Assembly will determine that body not to return to Paris. It seems strange that in a community like our own, accustomed to the exercise of full liberty, to think that the choice of HUGO as a representative should give Paris a worse name than the election of MORRISEY to Congress, or TWEED to the State Senate, gives New-York. We should be apt to describe his constituency as fools and think no more of it.

We beg to acknowledge the following sums for the Children's Aid Society: E. L. DE R., $5; "Business," (Pittsburg, Penn.,) $50; S. W. T., $1.

During the year just closed there were constructed in Minnesota some 461½ miles of railroad, divided among the several lines, as follows: Northern Pacific, 178; St. Paul and Pacific, main line, 72; Sioux City and St. Paul, 56; Hastings and Dakota, 20; Minneapolis and Duluth, 12; Minneapolis and St. Louis, 28; Chicago and St. Paul, 46; St. Paul, Stillwater and Taylor's Falls, 24; Winona and St. Peter, 25½. The total length of railroad now completed is 1,550½ miles, or one mile for every 300 inhabitants. By the end of 1872, it is expected that the railroad system of the State will be as nearly perfect as it is possible to make it. The great event of 1871 was the completion of the Chicago and St. Paul Railroad, which shortens the route between those cities by about sixty miles. Duluth, in time, promises to be the great railroad centre which Mr. PROCTOR KNOTT represented it to be in his celebrated "chaff" speech before Congress. The population of St. Paul, if we are to believe all that we hear, is growing at such a rapid rate that it must soon be the most populous city of the West. Altogether, Minnesota appears to have made substantial progress during the past year.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Some Questions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you ask for answers to the following questions?

1. Have or have not the local School Boards agreed with the Central Board of Public Instruction?

2. Can any one prove that fifty-five men can or will do the duty required of the Commissioners of Education?

3. Will any one deny that the very first object of the Reformers should be to give us a practical agreement between the Boards, local and central, either by doing away with one (or both as now related to each other) or by making them independent?

4. Will some one discuss this plan: Elect seven School Trustees for each district. Let these seven elect a presiding officer who shall be a Commissioner of Public Instruction.

QUERY.

SOME ANSWERS TO SOME QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

First.—The Central Board of Education has assumed too much power to admit of any agreement between it and the local Boards. The Central Board is entirely unable to perform the duties assumed. I therefore propose that the local Boards be made to perform the duties properly belonging to them, and I am in favor of a plan which will secure to the people uniformity and system in our schools.

Second.—When the Central Board consisted of forty-four members all the evils known crept in, and with fifty-five members one might guarantee to carry any measure profitable to himself and to the friends of one-third of the members. But putting this aside and treating the second question as unnecessary, such an unwieldy Board we can't have, we won't have. A large number failed before—a still larger one will fail in the future. But since it is proposed to relinquish to the local Boards their legitimate duties, we will not discuss this. Seven men will be sufficient to produce harmony of action in the main steps to be taken. They must be strong men—and I believe they would be under the system proposed—men fully capable of comprehending that they have nothing to do with broken windows and bad smells, but a great deal to do with poor trustees of local Boards, poor teachers, poor professors, mountebanks, charlatans, bad contracts, &c., &c. Men who will comprehend that we are Americans, with an American system. Men who will not be afraid of taking open and strong action against abuses. Will fifty-five do this? Never.

Third.—No one will deny that these Boards should be inter-dependent. (I see that "Query" must have meant this.)

Fourth.—I would gladly discuss "this plan" more fully if "Query" will go on and explain what would be done with the superintendent, inspectors, &c., &c. Would he make the superintendent also chief of the inspectors? If so, we would have a real corps of inspectors. Let us work for that. The chief inspector should be able to change the sub-inspectors from district to district at his pleasure. The reports of these gentlemen should be made on blanks prepared for the purpose, and no dodging should be allowed. This, we may be certain, would keep the Central Board well informed.

Does "Query" wish each Commissioner to preside over the local Board of his district, or to be but an ex-officio member of the local Board? Be careful not to work him too hard. Let us have another communication from "Query." He is clearly an "insider," and seems to have a real plan.

FREE SCHOOL GRADUATE.

Declines the Honor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing my name in the TIMES of this date as elected a member of the General Committee for the Twenty-first Ward by the Tammany organization, I beg leave to decline the honor.

LOUIS F. SCHULTZE.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Jan. 7, 1872.

The Sunday After Epiphany.

Yesterday was the first Sunday after the Epiphany. In every place of worship throughout the City the services were peculiarly interesting. In ritualistic churches the same illuminations and decorative accessories were observed as on the previous day. At Trinity, St. Ignatius, Christ Church, and all the others, there were large congregations, and at St. Patrick's Cathedral the several masses were well attended. The music here and at St. Stephen's was of the highest order and attracted many persons of other creeds. There was a solemn high mass and sermon at the Church of the Epiphany by Dr. BURTSELL; Father McGLYNN preached in the evening. The "forty hours' devotion" continued throughout yesterday, as it does through part of today.

Private Meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen—Mr. Pinckney Nominated for President.

A caucus of the Republican and Reform Democratic members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday afternoon at 3½ o'clock. FRANCIS GEIS was in the chair, and NICHOLAS R. CONNOR acted as Secretary.

Mr. CONNOR was again nominated, but declined, and after some time Mr. CHARLES C. PINCKNEY was nominated, and that gentleman having accepted, was unanimously declared the choice of the meeting.

The Laight-Street Baptist Mission.

The first anniversary of the Laight-street Baptist Mission Sunday-school took place yesterday afternoon. In addition to the regular attendants of the school, a large number of strangers were present. After some remarks from the Superintendent, Mr. ARNOLD, and singing by the children, the "Jubilee Singers" sang some of their plantation melodies. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH spoke for a short time, and after some more singing, a collection in aid of the Fisk University was taken up, and the exercises closed.

OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS—XV.

Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Dec. 26, 1871.

Quietly basking in the supreme enjoyment of the glories of her Genesee Falls, and the traditional remembrance of that very self-squandering person—SAMUEL PATCH, who, in 1830, for the amusement of a gaping crowd and the few pennies which sought the inside of his itinerant hat, shuffled off this mortal coil by jumping over the Falls into the river—Rochester presents some peculiar and remarkable evidences not only of her own growth, but of the rapid and marvelous growth of the Great West.

Sixty years ago Rochester was unknown. A few years after she was constituted into a city, her staple trade had earned for her the name of the Flour City. And yet so continuous and unceasing has been the march of colonization, so quickly does change follow upon change, that the Flour City bids fair to be compelled to surrender her long-accorded title in favor of some of the great sister cities which have sprung up a thousand miles away, in what was in her youthful days an unknown wilderness of prairie.

It was only in 1802 that a certain Col. NATHANIEL ROCHESTER bought a tract of three hundred acres of land, the site of the present City of Rochester, but described by a member of the State Legislature in 1810 as "a God-forsaken place, inhabited by mosquitoes, visited only by straggling trappers, and through which neither man nor beast could gallop without fear of starvation or ague." But that man ROCHESTER was wise in his generation. He saw that the waters of the Genesee, hurrying on to a fall of ninety-six feet, could be diverted by means of mill-races, and be made to form as fine a water-power as the whitest of millers could possibly desire. And he bided his time. In 1812 two brothers named BROWN settled in the village and constructed a mill-race, still known, though enlarged, as Brown's Race. In 1814 HARVEY ELY built the old Red Mill; and though his first year's operations consisted in making a few hundred barrels of flour, he lived to make 80,000 barrels of flour from wheat grown by himself in the Genesee Valley. Had he been a Brigham Young, he might have perfected the compactness of the arrangement by consuming it all in his own family. But he was not, and so he shipped his flour in all directions, and obtained for Rochester flour a reputation unsurpassed by that of any other milling city in the world. Rochester made rapid progress as a city of mills, and soon acquired the proud commercial title which she still holds—the Flour City—though her greatness was undoubtedly contributed to indirectly by the splendid wheat-growing soil of the Genesee Valley.

But a change has come over the spirit of Rochester's dream, and she no longer occupies her old leading position among the flour markets of the country. This result is due to several causes, but more especially to two. In the first place, the Genesee farmers, led away from the paths of wisdom by the high market value of their wheat, did what only too many others have done before them, and what only too many others will continue to do after them till doomsday comes—they killed the goose which laid the golden eggs. They ignored the fact that the earth requires nourishment in order to be productive, just the same as a laborer requires bread and meat to enable him to go through his day's work. They plowed their land, they sowed their land, they reaped their land, and made money out of their land. They did everything with it but nourish it, and it became exhausted. One or two short crops were, with willing blindness to facts, set down to the debit of unpropitious seasons. Other excuses were sought for, and easily found, to palliate the next and more alarming falling off in quality, and then came that inevitable curse, the wevil; and Genesee wheat-growing was in dire distress and trouble. The farmers saw their fatal error when it was too late to repair it; the millers of Rochester became fearful of losing both their reputation and their trade. In their dilemma the millers took to grinding Western corn, the farmers to growing other crops.

Another, but unavoidable cause, the growth of the Western States, operated also very strongly against the prosperity of the Rochester flour trade. Forty or fifty years ago, before the great farming districts of the West were so thoroughly opened up as to give birth to great cities, Rochester did all the flour business. The farmers sent her their wheat, and bought such flour as they needed. But as Western grain markets were established one after another, and one beyond another, the wheat ceased to find its way to Rochester. Rochester had to go for the wheat, and the farmers bought their flour in their own market towns as they wanted it. Without their long customary supply of home-grown wheat, and without their old-fashioned Western flouring trade, the millers were soon driven into a more speculative business. They bought Western wheat at Chicago and Milwaukee, and exported the flour, not of the best grade, to Europe. The result might have been foretold. The business did not pay. Rapacious agents in New-York, heavy freights for both wheat and flour, commissions, insurance, and a hundred other charges, not only ate up all the profits, but often left a balance on the wrong side. Mills began to change hands, then to lie idle, and, finally, to be used for other manufacturing purposes; and millers began to fail. And this, too, at a moment when they appeared to be most prosperous, if extent of business is any criterion of prosperity. For a time the prospects of the flour trade looked gloomy, indeed, though they brightened after a while.

Happily for the millers, the Genesee farmers, four or five years ago, having replenished their exhausted lands, once more began to grow good wheat. The millers soon betook themselves to their old business of making none but the finest flour; much of it being used for home consumption in the State; the rest finding a ready market in the New-England States. Still, the glory of the Rochester flour trade seems to have permanently departed. Two more mills were last year converted to other purposes, another that was burnt has not been rebuilt, one of the largest was idle the greater part of the year, and the millers generally complain that the business is unprofitable. Of some thirty large mills that were formerly running, only fifteen are now in full operation, and the production is not more than one-half what it used to be. Mr. WHITNEY, who owns one of the largest mills, is also the proprietor of a very large elevator. He has a contract with the New-York Central Railroad, which runs into the premises, and every car-load of flour which leaves Rochester on that line passes through his hands. The shipments of flour from Rochester by this line for the past year were, according to Mr. WHITNEY's books, only 265,000 barrels. To this, of course, there is to be added the amount shipped over the Erie Railroad, probably about 70,000 barrels, and say 60,000 barrels retained in the City for local consumption. This puts the whole production of flour at Rochester approximating 400,000 barrels for the year; an amount which Mr. RICHARDSON, one of the leading mill-owners, told me he did not anticipate would be reached during the coming year. In this opinion he was borne out by another miller, who said that from circumstances which had come to his knowledge he thought that one if not two of the mills would shortly be converted to other manufacturing purposes. In fact, it seems more than probable that in the course of a very few years flour grinding will have dwindled down into the the mere providing of the wants of the townspeople.

But Rochester knows well how to adapt herself and her magnificent water-power to the times, and if she can't make flour she will make boots and shoes, steam-engines, machinery, edged tools, furniture, &c.; and then, when there is no longer a market for such productions, she will turn her hand to something else. Nature forbids that the water-power should lie idle; it is contrary to reason, then, to suppose that the mills will do so. Rochester already occupies a commanding position in the general manufacturing markets of the State.

The boot and shoe trade of Rochester is one of her great industries. In the aggregate it amounts to nearly $3,500,000, and gives employment to about 2,200 work-people. Deacon OREN SAGE was the pioneer wholesale manufacturer. He started in business in 1827, on State-street, at the north end of what is now Rochester's pride in the building and architectural line—Powers' Block. The business which he erected is still carried on by his son and two partners, under the style of PANCOST, SAGE & MORSE. The old gentleman did a splendid trade for those days. His son showed me today the balance-sheet and stock-taking inventory for the year 1827. The deacon's stock in trade on the 31st December was valued at $1,906. His son's, on the 31st December, 1870, was valued at $262,000, after a year's sale of $1,000,000. One item in the balance-sheet of 1827 was pointed out to me. It debits THURLOW WEED with a little bill of $5 62. The present firm employs 600 men and 100 women. They have 125 sewing-machines, some of them run by steam, constantly in operation in their factory, and turn out on an average about 9,000 pairs of boots and shoes a week. They ship great quantities to Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, and have a leading trade with Missouri, Kansas and Iowa. Their store is 212 feet deep, and the packing-boxes full of boots piled up to the ceiling in rows give it the appearance of a bonded tea warehouse. The firm for some time past have had little or no dealings with Chicago. Mr. SAGE told me that at the time of the fire they found, on reference to the books, that a small balance of $36 85 was all that was owing to them, and this has since been paid. "I did not like Chicago," he said; "trade was too heavy there to make it a safe risk. We have a very large connection with retailers, who buy our boots from $500 to $3,000 worth at a time, and sell them as their own make. That is a distribution of our eggs into many baskets, which is a system I prefer; and, of course, when I sell my boots I have nothing to do with what the buyer chooses to say about them."

The two other leading shoemakers are CHURCHILL & Co., of State-street, and J. T. STEWART & SONS whose factory stands on the East side of the river, a little above the Falls. These firms each do a business of about $500,000 a year, the latter confining themselves to the manufacture of women's shoes and gaiters. JESSE HATCH & SONS, of Front-street, also have a good business of $300,000. They manufacture women's fine shoes. Five or six other firms do a business of from $100,000 to $200,000 a year.

A walk down Mill-street, besides taking one among the flour-mills, also leads to some very large general manufactories. Among the more interesting is the factory of BARTON & Co., started forty years ago, and still in the same hands. Every description of edge-tool is made here by machinery, even to the most complicated and delicate of carpenters' tools. Some of the machinery is very elaborate, especially that which cuts the mortices of the plane-holders, and the lathes which turn the harder woods, such as box and lignum vitæ. The beach wood, of which the plane-holders are made, is sawn by machinery into the desired sizes when green, and is then put away to dry and harden for two years before it is worked up. The stock is consequently very large—always] two years' consumption. In the stores there seem to be axes enough to fell all the forests in the world, and of a temper which would have delighted the professional souls of the executioners of old. The polishing-room is almost as good a display of fire-works as is to be seen in the back streets of New-York on the Fourth of July. As the metal is pressed against the revolving-wheel the emery powder makes the sparks fly after the manner of a squib, although the wheel is only a wooden one, with a leathern tire. The firm have made coopers' tools one of their specialties, and have almost driven every other competitor out of the field. They are just now making a large lot of adzes for Cuba, and not infrequently furnish orders to England and other parts of Europe.

Immediately beyond BARTON & Co. is the steam-engine factory of WOODBURY & BOOTH. They make only two kinds of stationary engines, and always of the highest class of workmanship. Though having no patent, their engines are known as the Woodbury engines, in consequence of their superior make, and from the fact that the firm refuse all orders for any other description of engine. The marvels of machinery are to be seen at work here, iron planers, iron turning-lathes, drills, &c. The boiler factory is in the rear. I saw two or three boilers for 200-horse-power engines in process of being hammered. Men are certainly unskillful in prosecuting their enmities. The securing for a man the appointment of overseer in a boiler factory would be the refinement of cruelty. One hour of the companionship of those ponderous sledge-hammers, and their music, would be a sufficient infliction of revenge to pacify the bitterest spirit. This factory has been in operation over twenty years, employs 100 men, and sends out annually $200,000 worth of engines.

In the same street is the Judson's Governor Factory. This piece of mechanism is said to be the only effective steam-governor in the world. It is wonderfully and fearfully made, and defies description by the unlearned in its mysteries. But the machine-shops are most interesting; the most perfect in appliances and arrangement I have ever seen. They rise tier over tier, and the smallest of the parts of the governor, and they are innumerable, is made on its own particular machine. The great heavy iron balls which press down the valve in their revolutions are turned on an automatic circular turning-lathe with the precision and evenness of billiard-balls. Other machines, with powerful revolving cutters, shape the bars of metal as though they had been molded. All are of the most costly description, and Mr. JUDSON told me that his stock of tools alone cost him $70,000. Mr. JUDSON has made many very valuable improvements in his machinery since he first started his invention, always expending in this way a large portion of his annual profits. The result is that he has a perfect workshop, and commands orders from all parts, even Great Britain numbering herself among his customers.

A prominent feature in the trade of Rochester is the unusually large manufacturing business in furniture carried on by some firms. With the exception of New-York, no city in the State can compete with them. The business in its present extent is of comparatively recent date. About fifteen years ago Mr. P. M. BROMLEY, now one of the proprietors of the Osburn House, entered into partnership with Mr. HAYDEN as manufacturers of furniture, and seven years after organized the firm of BROMLEY, HUN & SMITH, Mr. HAYDEN continuing the old business. These two firms built up a large business, and were followed in their enterprise by a brother of Mr. HAYDEN's. The two older firms have each a business of about $600,000 a year, and employ from 250 to 300 men. JAMES E. HAYDEN & Co. make all kinds of household furniture, mattresses and spring beds, cornices and looking-glass frames, principally in black-walnut. Their sales reach $300,000 a year. C. J. HAYDEN & Co. make an enormous number of common chairs, for which they find a ready market in New-York and elsewhere. They also make all kinds of general furniture. BROMLEY, HUN & SMITH go most into upholstered furniture. Their twenty show-rooms are stocked with elegant cabinets and sets of furniture covered with richly brocaded silks and satins. Still they are equally ready to stock the poor man's house. Machinery is employed in the manufacture of every bit of the furniture when its use is possible, and table legs and chair rails are turned by the million.

A. P.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Approaching Session—Railroad Contests in Prospect—Temperance and Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Saturday, Jan. 6, 1872.

The annual session of the Legislature of New-Jersey will commence at Trenton on Tuesday next. The Republicans having a clear working majority in both Houses, there will be no delay in effecting an organization. Mr. BETTLE, of Camden, will be made President of the Senate, with Mr. JOHN F. BABCOCK, of the New-Brunswick *Fredonian*, as Secretary. In the House, the indications favor the selection of Hon. NATHANIEL NILES, of Morris County, as Speaker, and of Mr. SINNICKSON CHEW, of the *West Jersey Press*, as Clerk. Mr. BETTLE is in his sixth year as Senator, and has already served as presiding officer of the body of which he has been during his whole term of service a prominent and influential member.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

One of the first events of the session will be the inauguration of JOEL PARKER, the Governor elect, which will take place during the second week. Gov. RANDOLPH, who retires, has acquitted himself acceptably to the fair-minded men of both parties, having conducted his administration with reference rather to the interests of the people than to any merely partisan result. Gov. PARKER comes in under circumstances in every way favorable, being generally regarded as disposed to avoid partisan excesses, and as certainly above the reach of any influence hostile to the public good.

THE WORK AHEAD.

The legislation of the session will cover a great variety of subjects, but the railroad interest will, as usual, absorb an undue share of attention. Among the projects which will early apply for legislative sanction is that of the construction of a coal road from Easton, on the Delaware, to Perth Amboy, on Raritan Bay. This enterprise originates with ASA PACKER, who desires an all-rail route from his Pennsylvania mines to tide-water, in order that he may be independent of existing lines and able to defy all hostile combinations. Should a charter for such a road be framed, Mr. PACKER would establish a vast coal depot at Perth Amboy, whence shipments could be made all the year round, without interruption from ice or other obstructions. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Central, which now controls the Consolidated railroads of New-Jersey, will oppose this commendable project, but for what reason it is difficult to understand, since there can be no serious competition between any of their lines and that in contemplation. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Company will also oppose an application of the New-Jersey Central Road for authority to extend its Flemington branch to the Delaware River. This branch runs through Somerset and Hunterdon, two of the richest agricultural counties of the State, but its value is very much impaired by the fact that it has no westerly or southern connections, enabling it to reach the Delaware, or communicate directly with Philadelphia. Application for its extension has been repeatedly made to the Legislature, but owing to the opposition of the Camden and Amboy monopolists, it has been found impossible to obtain the necessary authority. This year the attempt is to be renewed, but will be again opposed on the ground that if the road is extended to the Delaware it will be able to connect with a road, for which a charter has been obtained, running through Bucks County, in Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia, thus forming a through route in opposition to the present New-York and Philadelphia line. Such would, very probably, be the ultimate result of the legislation asked for, but this is rather a reason why it should be granted than an argument for its denial. In the same connection it is rumored that another effort will be made to pass the Air-line Railroad bill, which was defeated last Winter, and under which, if now passed, a direct line from Jersey City to Philadelphia would be immediately constructed, and so operated as to reduce the time between the two cities to two hours and a half.

ERIE.

Another feature of this session of the Legislature will be the agitation of the repeal of all the Erie legislation of the past three years. This Company, by the employment of "arguments" peculiar to itself, has been able, latterly, to obtain everything it asked for in that State, riding rough-shod over all considerations of public interest and private right. Last year it secured the passage of a law which practically exempts it from all penalties for overcharges, and it may now indulge in any extortions whatever without fear of being called to account. It has also had enacted certain laws in reference to the taxation of its property in Hudson County, under which it escapes assessment upon millions of dollars worth of depot, wharf and other grounds which are properly liable to tax. The whole amount of tax paid to the State, last year, by this immense corporation, was less than twenty thousand dollars. An effort is now to be made to repeal all this partial and vicious legislation, and the indications are that it will be successful, the manages being unable to make any combinations with the leaders of either party, which will be of real service in a sharp and aggressive conflict such as is foreshadowed. The movement against the corporation, or those rather who have stolen it from its rightful owners, will be headed by Gen. THOMAS D. HOXSEY, of Paterson, who has for years ranked as their most tenacious and vigorous opponent.

TEMPERANCE.

An earnest attempt will be made by the friends of temperance, during the legislative session, to procure the passage of a law requiring the people of every ward and township in the State to decide by ballot the question of license therein. A bill of this nature failed last year, but two or three applying to localities were passed, and have been found to work so beneficially that a general act will now command a much stronger vote than could then be obtained. The temperance men of the State are thoroughly and efficiently organized, and announce that they will strike down every man who refuses to give the people a chance to vote on this question.

THE SCHOOLS.

Another subject which will command attention is that of the revision of the educational system of the State. Under a joint resolution of the last Legislature a commission was appointed to examine the School laws of that and other States, and report a comprehensive act embodying the most approved features of all systems. This Commission, of which President CAMPBELL, of Rutgers College, is Chairman, and Mr. JOHN Y. FOSTER, an old journalist, is Secretary, have prepared and will submit a law which, if passed, will place New-Jersey, educationally, ahead of the most advanced States. It includes the local option-compulsory principle, authorizing the people of school districts to compel the attendance of truants and vagrants upon the public schools; prohibits the employment of children under twelve years of age in factories unless they have attended school for three months in the year; provides for a close inspection of schools by officers especially assigned to that duty; establishes the principle of competitive examination in connection with admissions to the Normal School, and embodies other features equally important and desirable. A separate act of the Commission provides for a system of high schools, while a third authorizes the institution of twenty-one scholarships—one for each county—in the colleges of the State.

It is obvious that the legislators will not wan for employment during the three months which they will spend at the State capital.

THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

Immediately after the organization on Tuesday the annual message of retiring Gov. RANDOLPH will be read, and a bill will be introduced to increase the Governor's salary from $3,000 to $5,000. This must be disposed of during the week, and prior to the inauguration of Governor-elect PARKER. The standing committees may also be announced, but no other business of interest will be transacted.

List of Members of Both Houses.

Below we give a list of the members of both Houses, the names of Republicans being printed in roman and Democrats in italics:

SENATE.

County.	Name.	Term expires.
Atlantic	William Moore	1875
Bergen	*Cornelius Lydecker*	1875
Burlington	Henry J. Irick	1874
Camden	Edward Bettle	1873
Cape May	Thomas Beesley	1874
Cumberland	Caleb H. Sheppard	1873
Essex	John W. Taylor	1873
Gloucester	Samuel Hopkins	1873
Hudson	*John R. McPherson*	1873
Hunterdon	*David H. Banghart*	1874
Mercer	Charles Hewitt	1875
Middlesex	Levi D. Jarrard	1874
Monmouth	*William H. Conover, Jr.*	1873
Morris	*Augustus C. Cutler*	1875
Ocean	John G. W. Havens	1875
Passaic	Henry A. Williams	1874
Salem	John C. Belden	1873
Somerset	*Calvin Corle*	1873
Sussex	*Richard E. Edsall*	1874
Union	*James T. Wiley*	1873
Warren	*Edward H. Bird*	1873

Republicans, 12; Democrats, 9; Republican majority, 3.

HOUSE.

Atlantic—Samuel H. Cavileer.
Bergen—*Jacob G. Van Riper, George J. Hopper.*
Burlington—*Robert Aaronson*, Ezra Budd Marter, George B. Borton, Edward T. Thompson.
Camden—*Frederick Bourquin*, George B. Carse, Stevenson Leslie.
Cape May—Richard S. Leaming.
Cumberland—George S. Whiticar, J. Howard Willets.
Essex—Samuel Wilde, Moses H. Williams, *Joseph G. Hill*, Edmund L. Joy, Theodore Horn, Rochus Heinisch, Jr., Theodore Macknet, *David Anderson, Daniel Murphy.*
Gloucester—John R. Middleton, John S. Rulon.
Hudson—George H. Farrier, *Dennis Reardon*, George S. Plympton, *Henry Gaede*, Jasper Wandle, *James Stephens, John A. O'Neill*, Anthony H. Ryder.
Hunterdon—*Peter Voorhees, Augustus E. Sanderson.*
Mercer—Alfred W. Smith, Richard R. Rogers, John H. Silvers.
Middlesex—Isaac L. Fisher, *Joseph O. Letson, Johnston Holcombe.*
Monmouth—*Austin H. Patterson, John T. Haight, William B. Hendrickson.*
Morris—Nathaniel Niles, William B. Lefevre, *Augustus C. Canfield.*
Ocean—Richard B. Parker.
Passaic—Henry McDonalds, Chas. Hemmingway, Robert M. Torbet.
Salem—Daniel P. Dorrell, Smith Hewitt.
Somerset—*David D. Smalley*, John G. Schenck.
Sussex—*Lebeus Martin.*
Union—*Andrew Dutcher*, William McKinlay, John H. Lufberry.
Warren—*Valentine Mutchler, William Silverthorn.*

Republicans, 36; Democrats, 25; Republican majority, 11; Republican majority on joint ballot, 14.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

"DIVORCE."

The success of the play called "Divorce," at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, is becoming quite phenomenal. It has reached its 130th representation, and during the last three nights people have been turned away from the doors. Its fame has spread far and wide through the land, and it is listened to nightly, not in New-York only, but in the precincts of the Great Lakes, on the prairie, and on the banks of the Mississippi. Challenging attention as an American comedy, by an American author, a comedy which has gained the unusual distinction—for such a work—of substantial success, it seems proper at this stage in its career to give 'Divorce" some further examination.

"The essence of all jokes, of all comedy," says EMERSON, "seems to be halfness; a non-performance of what is pretended to be performed, at the same time that one is giving loud pledges of performance. The baulking of the intellect, the frustrated expectation, the break of continuity in the intellect, is what we cal comedy; and it announces itself physically in the pleasant spasms we call laughter." The definition is, for the most part, justly applicable to "Divorce." But we must remember that Mr. EMERSON speaks here strictly of the comedy of laughter. In the comedy of manners we demand not "halfness" but wholeness; the complete form and color of truth, that is to say, as distinguished from either short-coming or burlesque. Now as a comedy of laughter "Divorce" is a success, and as a comedy of manners it is a failure. For the latter statement we will presently give reasons, discharging in the first place the task of accounting for the former. "Divorce," then, to begin with, is a very ingenious piece of dramatic patchwork. The author is not responsible for the plot which is taken from an English novel. He is, however, to be credited with not a little clever filling in and working up. Mr. DALY understands climax and uses his knowledge to good purpose. If unable to allow him much originality, we may candidly say that he has an eclectic adroitness in selection. Some of his figures are, to be sure, impossible. Both the lawyer and the detective of "Divorce" are of the number. Nothing could be more thoroughly un-American than either. The first is a cockney of the purest water, the second a grunting nondescript. But, whether true or false, Mr. DALY's puppets are generally doing something to attract attention. Their talk is glib, if not always elegant, and laughs come in quite often enough to please the veriest play-going Democritus. There is, besides, much spirit in the situations, great finish, if not perfect taste, in the scenes and appointments, and infinite variety and flamboyant gorgeousness in the clothes. Mr. DALY, being his own manager, has, rightly enough, given his dramatic progeny every advantage of nursing and decoration. He has never been niggardly in mounting the works of others, and no one grudges for a moment this liberality to his own. Among the causes of the prosperity of "Divorce," current interest in the theme itself, and the chaotic or shifting opinions floating in the community touching the relation of sexes, are, of course, to be enumerated. It may properly be added to this that the actors are better suited to "Divorce," as it is than to "Divorce" as it might be. They are better adapted to a comedy of laughter than to a comedy of manners. Miss FANNY MORANT if more like an English than an American matron, is always a sterling artist, and if the style of Miss CLARA MORRIS is, on the other hand, too suggestive of the West, it is always energetic and intelligent. Miss DAVENPORT is too like a shrewish chamber-maid, but she excites merriment, and Miss DIETZ is never other than refined, pretty and ladylike. Mr. HAWKINS goes through his long part with vigorous and single-minded intrepidity, and the artist who plays his supposed rival, is as "gallus"—there is no equivalent in the vernacular—as possible. Mr. LEWIS is brisk and amusing if not American, and Mr. DAVIDGE invariably pleases his audience. Mr. GILBERT and Mr. WHITING do well in a hearty, old-fashioned style what is required of them, and the lesser parts are neatly and carefully played. Taken altogether, estimated by ordinary standards and with the discrimination noted, the singular fortune of the piece may be said to be as well deserved as it is reasonably to be accounted for.

If, however, we are to judge "Divorce" by the highest standards, it must be said that it falls far short of them. We are given to understand that it is a comedy of contemporaneous life. It is further intimated that it depicts life among what, to be intelligible, we must term the upper classes of American society. Starting from these premises, we are able, by comparison with recognized literary models and with such American society as in fact it is, to arrive at positive conclusions. The "School for Scandal" is one of the noted models. Waiving the question of its loftier art, its wit, its grace, its corruscating diction and its repartee, we confine ourselves to a consideration of its fidelity as a picture of manners. In this respect, apart from intrinsic evidence, we are met by irrefragable testimony. Lord BYRON and a host of competent witnesses testify to the accuracy of the delineation, no less than to its surpassing merit. Mr. SHERIDAN professed to depict scenes and characters among certain sections of the English higher classes, and he did so. He painted, in fact, men and women whom in real life he knew and mingled with. The same thing, with perhaps some modifications, may be said of "London Assurance." It is substantially true to the life. The same thing, again, may be said about Mr. ROBERTSON's comedies. "School," "Caste," and "War" are accurate representations of the individuals and habits they profess to copy. Now if we apply the same test to "Divorce," considered on its implicit claim to be taken as a picture of life among educated and refined people in America, what are we to say of it? We are forced to say that in this sense it is simply a caricature. We submit that the time has gone by for representing cultivated Americans in the absurd light wherein they are shown in "Divorce." It is not true that such Americans have the ridiculous manners and talk the uncouth jargon imputed to them in this play. It is not true that a pack of overdressed persons, most of whom talk slang, and some of whom talk remorselessly through their noses, fairly illustrate life in circles recognized as the "best," either in position or culture. We do not deny that there *are* circles wherein a young woman may address to another the statement that So-and-so "is awful mad at" her, or in which a young man may swagger into the company of ladies, and, with a fine blending of Broadway "sport" and *Solon Shingle*, accost an acquaintance with, "Why, old fel., how *do* you do?" We likewise freely admit that circles exist in which young females "admire" apple-sauce, and demand "them" potatoes, and ejaculate "that's so!" at every other sentence. If Mr. DALY thought proper to sketch such society we should not have the least objection, and should strive to give him full credit for success in so doing. But we do object to his giving us chalk for cheese, to his offering in a comedy professedly of typical cultivated and fashionable life, manners, talk, and proceedings generally, that suggest, if anything, the avowed parodies of the former days of Mr. HACKETT and Mr. DAN MARBLE. The women, especially, of "Divorce" are painfully out of drawing and sometimes insufferably vulgar. We own that this is not always the fault of the dramatist. We own, too, that these personages and their doings hugely please the mass of their audiences; but this affords no conclusive reason against pointing out why they should not do so.

There is some excuse and some explanation for all this. We feel bound to protest against the implication that a lot of muffs, dandy shopmen and giggling or bickering milliners' apprentices—we, of course, speak of the characters, not the performers who sustain them—truly represent our best society; but it must be confessed, in extenuation of the playwright, that his blunder has been a natural one. The truth is that "Divorce" is a very tolerable photograph of the social vulgarisms and anomalies that have sprung out of political demoralization. The characters of "Divorce" are Tammany swells, humbugs and cheats; their pretended gentility, their exaggerated clothes, their wonderful English, and their preposterous way of being fine generally, smacks of the "Ring" and of the bogus fashionable society that has grown out of it. The whole thing is absurdly like "High Life Below Stairs," the unpleasant difference being that in the latter case you are implicitly in the secret of the pretense, and in the other you are expected to be wholly deluded. We dare say that in the glorious old days now past, when tipsy loafers from corner groceries became millionaires in a week, persons like the "high-toned gentlemen" of "Divorce" might have walked about among silken and velvet furniture, have driven four-in-hand, and have ruffled among "leading" society with the best. But this phase was not only highly exceptional, but, as we have already partly seen, highly ephemeral; and consequently there is an obvious impropriety in taking it as broadly representative. This was precisely the mistake made by DICKENS in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, which was accordingly, as became its source, a book of laughter, or of pathos, if you will, but not a book of manners. But what we look for and perhaps condone in a foreign sojourner we hardly expect in a native resident. If strangers from Europe go into the Fifth-avenue Theatre and accept "Divorce" on its profession to mirror American society of the choicer stamp, we assert that not only they, but ourselves, however amused, must also be disgusted, and this is, in fact, what has happened so often as to justify our strictures and disclaimers.

These remarks may seem harsh, but they are certainly made in no unkind spirit. If we are to have a national drama, a national comedy, it is absolutely indispensable that the Press should speak the truth of even the best-meant efforts in such a direction. Journalists are habitually beset by all sorts of arguments and appeals to gloss over the truth in such matters, to nurture histrionic art by the suppression of fact if not by the suggestion of falsehood. It is not, however, for the interest of the public, or of art, or even in the long run for that of managers, authors and actors themselves that such a course should be pursued. It is better that honest convictions should be expressed by those intrusted with such duty even at the cost of temporary pain. And, after all, any particular criticism only expresses the opinion of a single individual, and to such consolation as may be derivable from this circumstance the dissatisfied are fairly entitled.

Musical.

MR. THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The first of the promised series of symphony concerts by Mr. THOMAS' orchestra takes place at Steinway Hall this evening. The programme, which we have already printed, is full of interest, and, we are sure, will be admirably interpreted.

The New-York Printing Company—Sale Postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. FANCHER, counsel for the Ocean Bank, appeared on Saturday in the Superior Court, Special Term, to show cause why the temporary injuction restraining the sale of the property of the New-York Printing Company should not be continued. Mr. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE appeared to argue in favor of sustaining the injunction, and asked for an adjournment until Tuesday next, which was granted by Chief-Justice BARBOUR.

The Paterson Murder.

Today the Coroner's Jury meet in Paterson to investigate the case of LIBBY GARRABRANT, who is charged with the murder of RANSON F. BURROUGHS. Prof. DOREMUS has promised to lay before them the result of his analysis of BURROUGHS' stomach. The prisoner, LIBBY GARRABRANT, is too poor to employ counsel, and thus far none of the legal fraternity have volunteered to protect her against the persistent cross-questioning to which she was subjected at the Coroner's inquest.

Resignation of Bradley—Mr. Francis A. Palmer, of the Broadway Bank, Appointed Chamberlain.

Another of the Tammany office-holders has resigned. BRADLEY has followed the example of TWEED, CONNOLLY and SWEENY, by sending, on Saturday, his resignation as Chamberlain to the Mayor, in the following letter:

OFFICE OF THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1872. }

Hon. A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of the City of New-York:

DEAR SIR: On the 6th day of April, 1870, I had the honor to receive from you the appointment to the high and responsible office of Chamberlain of the City of New-York. Since that time I have endeavored to faithfully discharge its duties and trusts. My official accounts show the disposition of all moneys intrusted to my care, and will be found to be in all respects accurate. I now most respectfully tender to you my resignation.

Thanking you for the courtesy you have at all times extended to me, I remain yours very respectfully,

JOHN J. BRADLEY,
Chamberlain of the City of New-York.

The Mayor issued a memorandum of the letter with a subjoined comment in which he spoke in the warmest terms of Mr. BRADLEY, as one who had ever been most honorable in his career and jealous of the interests of the City committed to him. The Mayor then appointed Mr. FRANCIS A. PALMER, of the Broadway Bank, to the vacant position.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
NO. 22 JOHN-ST. AND NO. 19 MAIDEN-LANE.
CHOICE CARVED WOOD CENTRE PIECES,
FOR FRUIT AND FLOWERS,
AT EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.
FINE WATCHES A SPECIALTY.
—*Advertisement.*

Editorial.

From the New-York Sun of Jan. 2.

The West-side Savings Bank, of No. 154 Sixth-avenue, has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of interest to depositors, as will be seen by its advertisement in another column.

This Bank is under the management of some of the most highly-respected men of our community, and has just passed through a searching examination by the Bank Department of this State.—*Advertisement.*

DEVOE'S HIGH-GRADE OIL, prepared expressly for family use; pure, white, odorless, an unsurpassed illuminator, and warranted non-explosive.

This Oil is guaranteed equal to any that is made. For sale in sealed cans and in barrels, at favorable rates. THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 117 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

In February Last a Son of Mine, Aged seventeen years, was attacked with Pleurisy. His breathing was laborious, a racking, painful cough developed itself, and he complained of severe pain extending from the arm-pit to the waist on the right side. As the readiest remedy within reach, I immediately administered nearly three tablespoonsful of Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and applied JAYNE'S LINIMENT over all the parts affected, covering him up warmly in bed. In fifteen minutes he vomited, and was afterwards easy for two hours. The pain in the side returning I gave him a smaller dose of the EXPECTORANT, and again used the LINIMENT which afforded him instant relief. On the morning of the 14th he was decidedly better, raising considerable phlegm with blood. Continuing with the EXPECTORANT the disease was entirely broken up in a day or two, and he was able to go about as usual. Knowing how prevalent and how often fatal these attacks of Pleurisy, and similar Lung Complaints are during the Winter in this section of the country, I gladly make known these facts, and at the same time express my entire confidence in the virtue of the remedies mentioned.—*E. C. G. Nickens, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Ellin, Pulaski County, Illinois.*

Brandreth Pills.
ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

These vegetable and innocent pills should be in every house. Having them on hand gives them a double value, for then they nip the disease in the bud, often curing before a doctor could arrive. They are infallible in small-pox and all infectious or contagious diseases. No disease of this character can be propagated except there be those matters in the body on which it can rest and germinate. Even in Asiatic Cholera BRANDRETH PILLS are deemed an absolute specific by the first medical men in England and this country, and we have the proof in our possession that they are so, and to which hundreds of thousands of our best citizens are ready to certify. Let them be furnished by the rich to the poor, soon disease would be banished from our land. The wealthy could not invest their money better. That would be indeed laying up treasures in Heaven.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER TO DR. BRANDRETH.

"If I am sick I know there are more or less un healthy humors in my bowels or blood. To recover my health these must be got out, removed from my body. I have no fear of small-pox, cholera, typhus, yellow, bilious, scarlet or any other fever whatsoever, if I have a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS near at hand. These pills I have used as my only medicine for over thirty years when sick from any cause, and they have always cured me quickly. I believe they remove the subject matter of disease from the body."

Thomas R. Hazard, who has written his valuable experience of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and which may be had by application at Dr. Brandreth's office, No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth Building, New-York, says: "Lately a friend of mine was sick in Newport, R. I. I recommended him to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS; but the patient thought they could not reach his case. I said I felt sure they would, and restore his health. He concluded to try one box. The box was finished in about a week, and patient reports 'no better.' Second box begun and pills taken every day; before it was all used a change takes place; dark, pitch-like matter was brought away from his bowels, and the health of my friend perfectly restored. If sick people would persevere for two or three weeks in the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS they would become so well content of their efficacy that their own common sense would propel them to a final cure of their disease." BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold in every drug-store in the world. Observe B. Brandreth in white letters in the Government stamp, principal.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Solicitors of Insurance Wanted for this City and vicinity by the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Any person bringing new business will be liberally compensated. Apply at New-York Office, 153 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Wood Carpeting, No. 480 Broadway.—Hotel proprietors say it is the only thing that will wear.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MYERS—COHEN.—At Baltimore, on the 3d inst., by Rev. Dr. Hochheimer, CHARLES D. MYERS, of New-York, to CATHARINE, daughter of the late David I. Cohen, of Baltimore.

SPENCER—BOYD.—On the 4th of January, 1872, by Rev. Andrew Longacre, THEODORE P. SPENCER, of St. Mary's, Ga., to JOSEPHINE, daughter of W. A. Boyd, of New-York.

VON MURALT—WEGMANN.—On Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872, at Christ Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Bancroft, CARL VON MURALT, of Zurich, Switzerland, to EMILY M., daughter of L. Edward Wegmann, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BEAVER.—After a short illness, Jan. 6, 1872, ELIZABETH BEAVER, aged 4 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 873 6th-av., on Monday, the 8th inst, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BYERS.—On Saturday, Jan. 6, at 9¼ P. M., ROBERT, youngest son of Samuel H. Byers, of No. 209 West 11th-st.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother James G. Byers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 209 West 11th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DIXON.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 6, MARGARET L. DIXON, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at 9 o'clock this (Monday) morning, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clermont and Willoughby avenues; thence to Rye, N. Y., by 11¼ train New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Services also at Chapel at Union Cemetery.

DIXON.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 6, MARGARET L. DIXON.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, which will be held at 9 A. M. on Monday, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Clermont and Willoughby avs.; thence to Rye, N. Y., by 11¼ train, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

DEAN.—At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Jan. 7, THOMAS DEAN, in his 76th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Second Reformed Church, Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 9¼ train from Forty-second-Street Depot.

MASONIC.—To the officers and members of Solomon Lodge, No. 196, F. and A. M.: Brethren, you are hereby summoned to attend a special communication of the lodge on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 9½ A. M., promptly, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late worthy brother THOMAS DEAN. Members of sister lodges and the fraternity in general are respectfully invited to attend. By order.

E. V. FOWLER, Master.
J. MADDISON COLLINS, Secretary.

DERRICKSON.—JAMES WILLIAM DERRICKSON, on Sunday evening, Jan. 1, at No. 20 West 14th-st., aged 5 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FISK, JR.—On Sunday, Jan. 7, 1872, at the Grand Central Hotel, in the 37th year of his age, JAMES FISK, JR., struck down by the hand of an assassin.

Services will be held at his late residence, No. 313 West 23d-st., on Monday, Jan. 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M., and the funeral will take place at Brattleboro', Vt., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTH REGIMENT, }
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1872. }

The officers of this command are notified to attend a special meeting at the armory on Monday, Jan. 8, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of

Col. GEORGE D. SCOTT.

The above order is hereby countermanded. The officers will assemble at the Ninth Regiment Armory at 12 o'clock, M., today, in full dress uniform, to take part in the funeral ceremonies of the late Col. JAMES FISK, Jr. By order of

Col. GEORGE D. SCOTT.

FACKLER.—On Saturday, the 6th inst., of typhoid fever, EDWARD SATCHELL, aged 15, son of the Rev. D. M. Fackler.

Funeral on Monday, at 1 o'clock, from the Catholic Apostolic Church, No. 124 West 16th-st.

GRIFFING.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 6, Mrs. MARY L. GRIFFING, aged 86 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., from No. 132 St. Felix-st., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HEISER.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 7 at 8 o'clock, HENRY A. HEISER, aged 57 years.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 8th-av., corner of 92d-st., on Tuesday, at 10½ A. M. Carriages will please take the Boulevard to 92d-st.

NEWCOMB.—On Saturday, Jan. 6, RUTH M., wife of Charles W. Newcomb, in the 23d year of her age.

Funeral at Albany, Tuesday next.

STIMSON.—At Whitestone, Jan. 6, WILLIAM FRANK, son of Henry C. and Julia M. Stimson, in the 19th year of his age.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:

"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."

NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

LOOK OUT FOR THEM.

It is said that some of the discharged pot-house politicians have resumed their former pursuits—pocket-picking, and citizens must be guarded. A knowledge of Physiognomy, as taught in the Phrenological Journal, will aid one in detecting the rogues. Only $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BAUMBACH'S NEW COLLECTION OF
SACRED MUSIC.
NOW READY!
A choice collection of new
Te Deums, Benedicites, Responses, Glorias, Anthems, Solos, Duets, Sentences, and all first-class.
Large, clear, legible type.

☞ The plates of this new Baumbach collection, then just completed, and the first edition of printed copies, were destroyed in the Chicago fire. It has been republished at large expense, and in a remarkably short space of time, by O. Ditson & Co., Boston. The attention of all choir leaders and musical amateurs is called to this new work. Price $2 50 in boards; $3 in cloth. Sent post-paid. Published by DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

USEFUL, ENTERTAINING, INDISPENSABLE.—Good Health; Good Habits; How to train up a Child; How to choose a Pursuit, and how to read correctly the character of those we meet, are among the objects of the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1872. Only $3 a year. Clubbed with any $4 magazine for $6; and with *Christian Union*, and a pair of $10 chromos for $5 50, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"HAPPY FACES" AND "HOW TO KEEP THEM SO."

Read the Pictorial PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a first-class magazine, for 1872. No. 1 now ready, $3 a year, with any $4 magazine, only $6. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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Each number contains as much reading matter as an ordinary $2 book.

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In no other way can you get so much pleasure and instruction for $4.
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GOOD-LOOKING.

Would you have always an amiable, honest and kindly expression? Would you be good-looking? Read the Illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, No. 1, volume 54, for 1872. Now ready. 30 cents; $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

LAWYERS

Should read Blackstone and other authors to learn law. They should then study Phrenology, to learn rules by which to read human nature and to detect rogues. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL is only $3 a year. No. 1, volume 54, now ready. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

PICKPOCKETS

May be known at a glance, no matter how well dressed, by one versed in physiognomy. The PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, only $3 a year, gives rules for reading character. No. 1, vol. 54, now ready, 30 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"POLICE! POLICE! WHERE ARE OUR POLICE?"—In these "hard times" for gamblers, pickpockets, sneak thieves, and other wicked sinners, the Police are expected to be on the alert. If they would quicken their powers of observation, so as to detect a rogue at sight, they should read the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Only $3 a year.
S. R. WELLS, Publisher.
No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
REV. H. W. BEECHER.

All the pews and aisle-chairs in this house will be publicly rented for one year on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1872, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees.
H. S. WELD, Clerk.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY. LOW PRICES.
EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
Cameo, Etruscan, Garnet, Carbuncle, &c. Onyx and Jet Ear-rings and Pins.
Gold Watch-chains, Necklaces, Lockets, Seal-rings, Chain and Band Bracelets.
Children's Ear-rings, Pins, Rings, and Armlets.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

"DISCHARGED."

It is well known that many of the Tammany thieves, who have been fed so long at the public crib, have been turned out of office, and now prey on private citizens. They pick pockets on street cars, rob bank and express messengers, and practice the art of burglary. A good physiognomist can detect them at a glance. For rules by which to study this science, see the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for 1872. Only $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York, Publisher.

$150,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 23; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

WEDDING NOTES, NEW STYLES, envelopes and paper, ball-cards, monograms, all kinds of seals, medals, &c.; perfect portraits on steel, by A. DEMAREST, Practical Engraver, No. 182 Broadway.

CORAL EAR-RINGS AND PINS.—Wholesale prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1872, at 8 o'clock, at headquarters, Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st. (entrance on 23d-st.)

ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.
D. C. STURGES, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

During the week past no great activity has characterized the market, nor have the sales which have taken place been of special interest, although the attendance at the Exchange has been quite large on each business day, and real estate matters have been generally discussed. That business should have been brisk could hardly be expected during the first week of the year, for brokers are more actively engaged in arranging for sales which are to come off later in the season, while owners of property delay in bringing it forward until the status of the market is more clearly defined. The tone of the market, however, continues healthy, and the impression strongly prevails that a good business season is in prospect. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, Jan. 6, amounts to $35,800.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED BUSINESS.

The auction sales projected for the present week are many of them of importance, as will be seen from the list appended, for, at the Exchange, property will be offered on the days noted as follows, by the auctioneers respectively named:

Today, Monday, Jan. 8, under three several Supreme Court orders, in foreclosure, GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee in each, JOS. MCGUIRE will offer for sale: First, a plot of ground located on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, 175 feet west of the Eleventh-avenue boulevard, running through to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, in size 125 by 229.10, (including one-half the street not yet opened,) and embracing ten City lots; second, two lots on the south side of Sixty-ninth-street, 200 feet west of Eighth-avenue, together in size 50 by 95.11, and third, a house and lot on the north side of Seventieth-street, 225.6 feet west of Third-avenue, the lot being in size 19 by 100.11. In addition to the above JAMES M. MILLER, also by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of WALTER L. LIVINGSTON, Esq., referee, will to-day offer at auction one lot, 25.11 by 65, with building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Third-street.

To-morrow, Tuesday, Jan. 9, at a foreclosure sale under the direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee, JOSEPH MCGUIRE will dispose of a house and lot—the latter 25 by 100—on the south side of Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue.

On Wednesday, Jan. 10, E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will offer at public auction the valuable tenement property known as No. 227 East Forty-fifth-street, north side, between Second and Third avenues, embracing a new five-story high-stoop brick house, 25 by 55, accommodating twenty families, with lot 25 by 100.5. The premises rent for $200 per month. The same firm, by order of executors, will also offer at auction a leasehold property, known as No. 258 West Houston-street, north side, between Hudson and Varick streets, comprising a lot, 25 by 100, with two buildings thereon, front and rear respectively. The lease is one from Trinity Church for twenty-one years from May 1, 1867, ground rent $350 per annum. The following City real estate will in addition be offered by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, under two Supreme Court orders, in foreclosure, JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., referee: 10 full lots on the east side of Ninth-avenue, forming the block front, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and a house and lot—latter 15 by 98.9—on the south side of Twenty-fifth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, known as No. 238. The most interesting sale, however, to take place on Wednesday is one at which an extensive line of Brooklyn property will be offered at auction by M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP, and to which particular attention is called. The firm on the day named propose to sell, at the Exchange in this City, ninety lots, fronting on and near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, and bounded by Washington and Franklin avenues, Montgomery and Crown streets. The property is well located, prospectively very valuable, and the transaction deserves the attention of investors.

For Thursday, Jan. 11, the first really important sale of the year in New-York realty is announced to occur at the Exchange by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., who, by order of the Executors of the estate of DANIEL DEVLIN deceased, will dispose of six first-class five-story marble front stores and lots situate on the northerly side of Canal-street and southerly side of Howard-street, and known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-street, and Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-street. The lots on Canal-street are together in size 100 by 110, and on Howard-street 49.8 by 100. The stores on the property are thoroughly built and are at present rented at the rate of $72,000 per annum. The location being within 250 feet of Broadway is and will always be for business purposes a desirable one, and the result of the auction, as one likely to exert an influence upon the market, is waited for with interest. The same firm will also on Thursday, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of W. W. GOODRICH, Esq., referee, offer for sale a one-third interest in two blocks of land bounded respectively by Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, Eighth-avenue and Broadway. On Thursday also, JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, will offer for sale a house and lot—the latter 25 by 95—located on the south side of Twenty-third-street fifty feet east of Fourth-avenue.

On Friday, Jan. 12, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. will sell at public auction, at the Exchange, six brick houses and lots, located on the south side of Division-avenue, Brooklyn, 96 feet 8 inches east of Myrtle-avenue; houses each about 20 feet front; lots each same front by from 40 to 60 feet in depth. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. also announce the resale of the property No. 53 West Sixteenth-street, sold at the Exchange on Friday last, the purchaser at the auction having failed to comply with the terms of sale. This transaction will probably close the business of the week.

The list of recent transfers of importance will appear as usual to-morrow.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS. Their extended list of City real estate for sale will appear in THIS (Monday) EVENING'S *Post*. Office No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON-PLACE, near Broadway, a large and well-built house, which could be altered at small cost for business purposes.
ALSO,
A large corner property in the same location.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—SPLENDID four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, with mirrors and magnificent chandeliers, for sale at a very reasonable price and on easy terms. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—5TH AV., ABOVE 42D-ST., A brown stone, full front, frescoed, and handsomely furnished; terms easy. For full particulars inquire of THOMAS C. PINCKNEY, No. 78 Nassau-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

HOMES IN COLORADO.
Extraordinary inducements to men of small or moderate means. Full particulars given at the office of the Platte River Land Company, No. 95 Liberty-st., Room No. 25.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NOS. 627 AND 629 BROADWAY,
Through to Mercer-st., 50 by 200 feet.
If wanted, the lessees can have a loan of $100,000 or $200,000.

TO LET—VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY AND CROSBY ST.—It is proposed to erect first-class stores on the lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being between Grand and Broome sts. Proposals will be received for the leasing of said premises for a term of years, and with first-class parties arrangements will be made for a term of years, and the building will be adapted to suit the business of the lessee. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE IRON STORE NORTH-EAST corner Spring and Mercer sts., with two basements extending under the sidewalk. This store is very desirable for the dry-goods, boots and shoes, hat and straw-goods or any other kinds of business, and can be rented on favorable terms. Apply to
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON BROOME-ST., 150 feet from Broadway, a first-class new and modern store, now finishing; will be leased to a good tenant at a reasonable rent. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A very desirable property on Broadway, just above Park-place; to a good tenant a liberal arrangement would be made. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A STORE WITH TWO WINDOWS to let, between 29th and 30th sts., west side, opposite Gilsey House. Apply to WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,218 Broadway.

TWO SUBSTANTIAL FIRE-PROOF warehouses on Washington-st., near Canal-st., to let or lease, in perfect order; very low rent; immediate possession. JAS. PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FINE LOFTS—50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LET — FOUR-STORY FULL-WIDTH brown-stone house on 42d-st., near Broadway. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CANAL AND HOWARD STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
Will sell at auction,
On THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1872,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
By order of the undersigned Executors of the estate of Daniel Devlin, deceased,

CANAL AND HOWARD STS.—The six first-class five-story marble front stores and lots, situate on the northerly side of Canal-st. and southerly side of Howard-st., and known as Nos. 261, 263, 265 and 267 Canal-sts., and Nos. 21 and 23 Howard-st.

The property on Canal-st. is 100x110 feet; that on Howard-st., 50x100 feet. The stores were built by the late Daniel Devlin, and are constructed in the most thorough and substantial manner, have modern improvements and conveniences, and are capable of being subdivided so as to accommodate a number of tenants. They now produce an
ANNUAL RENTAL OF $72,000.

The will of the late Daniel Devlin directs that his real estate shall be sold at public auction, and within five years from the date of his decease. This period will terminate in February next, consequently the sale must be
PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
HENRY F. SPAULDING.
JEREMIAH DEVLIN.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
BY M. A. J. LYNCH & HUGH N. CAMP,
Office No. 108 Broadway.
REAL ESTATE, STOCK, BONDS, &c., AT PUBLIC SALE.
REAL ESTATE IN NEW-YORK AND WEST-CHESTER COUNTY AT PRIVATE SALE.
ALSO, CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES, RENTING, &c.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
AUCTION SALE OF 90 VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK LOTS, LOCATED ON WASHINGTON AND FRANKLIN AVS., MONTGOMERY AND CROWN STS., BROOKLYN.

MONDAY, JAN. 15,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
A VALUABLE FRONT ON MADISON-AV.
MADISON-AV., east side, between 62d and 63d sts., whole front, size 25x200.10 feet.
ALSO,
SEVEN VALUABLE HARLEM LOTS.
5 lots north side of 136TH-ST., 225 feet west of 6th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.
2 lots south side of 136TH-ST., 275 feet east of 7th-av., each lot 25x99 feet.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE leasehold property on West Houston-st., between Hudson and Varick sts.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of William McDermott and John R. Flanagan, Executors of James Uglow, deceased.

WEST HOUSTON-STREET—The lease of the lot, with the front and rear buildings, known as No. 258, leased from Trinity Church, May 1, 1867, for twenty-one years; present ground rent $350 per annum; all taxes and assessments; sold subject to all restrictions as contains in lease from Trinity Church to James Uglow.

For maps and lease, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY, NO. 227 EAST 45TH-ST., NEAR 3D-AV.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

EAST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The new five-story high-stoop brick tenement-house and lot No. 227 East 45th-st., north side, between 2d and 3d avs. House is 25x55 feet, and will accommodate twenty families; contains water, gas, water-closets, &c. Now yielding a rental of $200 per month. Lot 25x100.5 feet.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

INSURANCE.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.,

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1836.
NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL	$300,000 00
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872	780,548 40
UNPAID LOSSES	9,000 00

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

An interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock and reserved funds, and a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. on the capital stock have been declared, payable on demand.

A scrip dividend of FIFTY PER CENT., for the year ending Dec. 31, 1871, has also been declared to the policy-holders entitled thereto. Certificates for the same will be issued on and after the 1st day of March next, and interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will then be payable on the scrip of 1871.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

LORILLARD

INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Cash Capital $300,000
THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES, AND SOLICITS FROM THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY THE FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD "LORILLARD FIRE," A SHARE OF THEIR BUSINESS.
DIRECTORS.
ZOPHAR MILLS,
ADAM P. PENTZ,
JOHN J. SERRELL,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,
M. W. COOPER,
E. M. CRAWFORD,
JOHN C. MARTIN,
CARLISLE NORWOOD,
WM. L. POMEROY,
JAMES M. McLEAN,
EDMOND F. CUTTER,
HENRY A. BURR,
W. BLACKSTONE,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS LELAND,
WM. VAN DEVENTER,
C. NORWOOD, JR.,
MARTIN BATES,
GEO. W. QUINTARD,
JOHN H. PEET,
J. SEAVER PAGE,
WILLIAM B. KENDALL.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DANIEL G. BROWN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New Jersey, ss.: A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Daniel G. Brown, of the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City in said district, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., Jersey City, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
U. S. Marshal for said District.
J. C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL CLELAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Samuel Cleland in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1872.
ja8-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. MERRIAM and ROBERT J. CLYDE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice, that by an indenture bearing date the 28th day of December, A. D. 1871, William C. Merriam and Robert J. Clyde, of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to Henry K. White, as trustee upon trust, for the benefit of all their creditors, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of an act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated at New-York the 20th day of December, A. D. 1871.
HENRY K. WHITE, Trustee.
ALBERT VAN WAGNER, Solicitor, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York. ja8-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB MEYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Jacob Meyer, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1872.
DAVID KORN, Assignee.
MICHAEL JACOBS, Counsel for Assignee, No. 7 Warren-st. ja8-law3wM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

FINANCIAL.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO

(OF TEXAS)

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.

FORTY YEARS TO RUN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 13 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any Bank, except that we allow 5 per cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business Paper, and collect business notes and drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

THE CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 104 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1872.

AT THE REGULAR ANNUAL election for Directors of the Corn Exchange Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 104 Broadway, on the 1st of January, 1872, the following gentlemen were duly elected:
Erastus S. Brown,
Henry W. Belcher,
Hamilton Blydenburg,
Wm. C. Dewey,
George B. Douglass,
Wm. R. Foster,
Samuel Raynor,
James Harrison,
Jacob H. Herrick,
Charles R. Hickox,
Frederick Mead,
Charles D. Mathews,
Edwin R. Livermore,
Adolphus F. Ockershausen,
Alexander E. Orr,
John S. Roberts,
Joseph F. Sanxay,
Calvin Stevens,
Frederick Sherwood,
Robert R. Willets,
John M. White.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 3d of January, 1872, Mr. JAMES HARRISON was unanimously elected President.
WM. E. MALTBIE, Assistant Secretary.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY — EXTENSION OF TIME.— Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY,
BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company, for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner Broadway and 42d-st., on Jan. 8, 1872.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M., and longer if required. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Dec. 23, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1872. O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secy.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 14, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this institution for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of January next, from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. M. YOULE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MUTUAL BANK, NO. 750 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—The annual election for directors of this bank, and for inspectors of election of the next election, will be held at the banking-house on MONDAY, 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1872.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office, on WEDNESDAY, 17th inst. Polls open at 12 M., and close at 1 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

WANTED—MONEY TO TAKE UP TWO first-class mortgages now held by Third-avenue Savings Bank—one for $13,600, the other for $7,000; no agents need apply. Inquire at No. 163 East 32d-st., near 3d-av.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, from 1 to 2 P. M. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS

NEW-YORK SECURITY

AT A LOW PRICE.

The undersigned offer for sale the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, at 95 and accrued interest.

This road runs from the City of Syracuse to Smith's Valley, where it unites with the New-York Midland Railroad, thus connecting that city by a direct line of road with the Metropolis.

Its length is forty-two miles, its COST ABOUT **$40,000 PER MILE**, and it is **MORTGAGED FOR LESS THAN $12,000 PER MILE**; the balance of the funds required for its construction having been raised by subscription to the capital stock.

The road approaches completion. It traverses a populous and fertile district of the State, which insures it a paying business, and it is under the control of gentlemen of high character and ability. Its bonds possess all the requisites of an inviting investment. They are amply secured by a mortgage for LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY. They pay **SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST**, and are offered five per cent. below par. The undersigned confidently recommend them to all classes of investors.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,

OF GREENE COUNTY,

State of Missouri.

The attention of investers is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.

The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at **80** and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay **OVER ELEVEN PER CENT.** on the investment.

Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.

Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TO INVESTORS.

First Mortgage Railroad Bonds, as follows:
UTICA, CLINTON and BINGHAMTON,
Leased to New-York and Oswego Midland Company, and guaranteed by DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 PER CENT.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY COMPANY,
10 and 30 years, 7 PER CENT.
NEWARK CITY, N. J.,
Improvement, 7 PER CENT.
OSWEGO CITY,
7 PER CENT.
For sale by
O. E. WOOD,
No. 23 Nassau-st.

MILLS, ROBESON & SMITH,

Bankers, No. 2 Exchange-Court,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD. Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT at Current Rates, and Transact a GENERAL BANKING and BROKERAGE BUSINESS.
(Room No. 3.) **NEW-YORK.**
GEO. H. MILLS,
WM. P. ROBESON,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.
ALBERT H. SMITH.

TO INVESTORS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE

any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,160,000 acres of choice fine timber land, the proceeds of the sales of which are applied to the redemption of the bonds. Hon. W. A. Howard, Land Commissioner, reports, Dec. 12, that the land sales to that date amount to about 50,000 acres, at an average of $15 per acre. He estimates the proceeds of the entire land grant at not less $10,000,000, clear of expenses. Two hundred and twenty (220) miles of the railroad are now completed, and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 1, 1872.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of January, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes, viz.: First, to elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year; second, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the provisions and benefits of an act of the General Assembly entitled an "Act in addition to an act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 26, 1871, and of any amendments of the charter of this Company not heretofore accepted by the stockholders; third, to transact any other business proper to be done at said meeting. S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA
OLD BONDS WANTED.
We will pay the highest market rates for North Carolina Bonds issues of the years 1853, 1854, 1855.
ARENTS & YOUNG,
No. 9 New-st.

MARKET INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 37 Wall-st.

THE DECLARATION AND CHARTER of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscription to the capital stock will be opened at No. 37 Wall-st. on TUESDAY the 2d January, 1872, and will remain open until further notice.
ASHER TAYLOR,
PHILETUS H. HOLT, } Commissioners.
GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
JAN. 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY,
EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company, and inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, by order of the Board.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR TEN TRUSTEES of the Union Trust Company of New-York, of the first class, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at the Banking-room on MONDAY, Jan. 8, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the bankinghouse, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1871.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bond,
(COUPON AND REGISTERED,)
Interest Payable Quarterly,
Free of Government Tax,
ISSUE LIMITED TO $16,300 PER MILE,
OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY OF INDIANA.
Price 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

This road, ninety-two miles in length, seventy of which are in actual operation, runs south-westerly from Logansport to Rockville, passing centrally through five of the wealthiest and most productive counties of Indiana, hitherto without railway facilities, and penetrating for twelve miles, at its southern terminus, the celebrated block coal fields of Parke County. It affords the shortest existing outlet to Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, Fort Wayne, Logansport, and all other intermediate points for the block coal, (now in such large demand,) lumber, cattle, grain, and other surplus products of this rich agricultural and mineral section of the State.

For the present we offer a limited number of these First Mortgage Bonds at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, or will exchange them for United States Bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day.

At the above price these Bonds yield to the investor 60 per cent. more income than the Bonds of the United States, and we unhesitatingly recommend them to all classes of investors as offering the most ample security and liberal returns.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on application.

Jones & Schuyler,

NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

$140,000,000

U. S. 5-20 BONDS

Have been called in, and are now being paid.

Our Government is rapidly retiring the National debt by purchase and redemption, thereby assuring us that all the 5-20s will soon be taken up by purchase or in exchange for Bonds at Four and Five per Cent. interest.

Investors are looking for safe and reliable securities returning a good income to take their place.

Many holders are converting them through us into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding **20** to **25** PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about **45** PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.

We commend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:

The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already **COMPLETED**, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*

The mortgage, **$1,500,000**, is less than **$16,500** per mile.

The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.

It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.

They are coupon bonds, **$1,000** each, and can be registered if desired.

Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.

Price, **90** and interest, in currency.

Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,

No. 14 Nassau-St., New-York.

ALL TAXES PAID.

The Connecticut Valley Railroad
First Mortgage Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July, in New-York. Road running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; road already employed to its utmost capacity.

For sale, at a moderate discount, by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

TWELVE PER CENT. KANSAS LOAN —Secured by mortgage on property worth over double the loan, and rapidly advancing in value. Principal and interest in New-York City.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES always on hand. FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.
J. D. VERMILYE, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECtors of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY Jan. 9, proximo. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second WEDNESDAY of January proximo.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1871.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Consumers' Ice Company, for election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 144 Horatio-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock, P. M.
STEPHEN B. COLGATE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the New York stockholders at the Bank of America, Jan. 8, 1872.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

CLINTON

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office, No. 156 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT., PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

22D DIVIDEND.

GERMANIA

FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NO. 175 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, $500,000.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., payable to stockholders on demand, and free of Government tax.

The Company has passed through all the extraordinary fires of the past year, paying losses exceeding HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, WITHOUT CALLING FOR A DOLLAR FROM ITS STOCKHOLDERS. With its habitual promptness, it has settled all Chicago losses in full. The GERMANIA closes its annual account with assets amounting to $1,022,531 23, and solicit a continuance of that public confidence which it has honorably striven to deserve.
CASH ASSETS, $1,022,531 23.
RUD. GARRIGUE, President.
JOHN ED. KAHL, Vice-President.
HUGO SCHAMANN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free of Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE NO 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1871.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. Cash capital, $200,000; Assets 1st January, 1872, $342,528 85.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. is payable on demand, free from Government tax.
WM. JAFFRAY, President.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.

The directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, out of the profits for the last six months, payable Monday, Jan. 8, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 28 until that date.
THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Wednesday, 10th inst.
WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., (3½) free from all taxes, has been declared from the profit of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1872.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.

Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.

Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 19, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first day of January next, at the New-England Trust Company's Office, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on the 22d inst. Transfer-books will be closed from the 22d inst. to the 2d of January, 1872.

The New-England Trust Company, No. 32 Devonshire-st., Boston, is the Transfer Agent of this Company. The Transfer Agency in New-York is closed.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company, (the same to be computed from the time the calls were payable,) has also been declared, payable to the holders of such scrip, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of February next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a cash Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 20, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th inclusive.
CHARLES RUNYON, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 203 MONTGOMERY-ST., BROOKLYN.
120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building.)
Jan. 6, 1872.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, 2d January, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on Friday the 5th inst. DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 10, free of tax. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, office No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York building,) have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1871.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DRY GOODS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., free of all taxes, payable Jan. 10, 1872. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 3 to date of payment inclusive.
CHAS. E. BOGERT, Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY has declared a Dividend, payable at its office, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after the 10th inst.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. **396** and **398** Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on **$5** to **$5,000.** Money deposited on or before **JAN. 10,** will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $10,420,313 96.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
Interest at rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to all depositors entitled thereto on and after Jan. 20. JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. Assets, $2,670,269 41. Surplus, $201,822 96.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and over, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1, 1872, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 22.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after Jan. 21.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

On deposits made NOW interest will commence from Jan. 1.

Bank-books in English, German and French.

Bank—Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from January 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars, Five per Cent. upon such excess of deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, and payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1872.

The Bank will be open daily from 10 o'clock in the morning to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and will continue open on Mondays until 7 o'clock in the evening, at No. 130 Bowery.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
J. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

East River Savings Institution,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1871.
FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of Seven (7) per Cent. per annum will be paid on demand (after Jan. 6) on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1872. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Deposits........$6,775,000
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

INTEREST, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 17, 1872; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

New deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of the Trustees.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of the ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK have ordered that a Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, for the half year or quarter ending Jan. 1, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to and will be entitled to interest as principal. Interest is due and payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.
☞ *Money deposited now will receive interest as from Jan 1.*

FORTY SECOND DIVIDEND.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NOS. 544 and 546 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BLEECKER-ST., Dec. 19, 1871.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the FORTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, payable on and after the third Monday in January.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan. 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in January.

Interest will be added to accounts Jan. 1, and if not drawn bear interest as new deposits.

All money deposited now, or on or before the 10th of January, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN H. LYON, President.
GEO. L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

THE ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.

No. 23 Abingdon-square, No. 8 8th-av.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be paid depositors on and after Jan. 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited, and draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits in January will draw interest from Jan. 1.
T. McLELLAND, President.
EDGAR F. BROWN,
WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.
GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 15 draw interest from Jan. 1 at SIX PER CENT.

The semi-annual interest will be paid on and after Jan. 15, and if not drawn will be credited to accounts and bear interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.

INTEREST.—The Trustees have declared a dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, 1871, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1872.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account and draw interest as a new deposit. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, No. 73 6TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1871.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO depositors at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th of January.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.

All deposits made on or before Jan. 10, 1872, will draw interest from the 1st.
BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

Broadway Savings Institution.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
A National Savings Bank.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

Interest every thirty days if desired. Six per cent. compound interest certificates issued. Letters of credit for travelers issued, bearing interest. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Interest paid by check to parties out of the City. Send for circular.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 15, 1872.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of January, will draw INTEREST from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 31st ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.
GEORGE F. THOMAE, President.
S. J. MACY, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15 next.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of Jan. 1.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
J. P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

Semi-annual Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid depositors on and after Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 430 Grand-st., New-York.

A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums of $5 and upward, which have remained on deposit one month or longer, is this day declared payable Jan. 20. E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.
JAN. 1, 1872.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42d-st. and 8th-av., is one of the best banks in the City. The usual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. will be paid Jan. 15. Deposits made previous to Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1, 1872.
JAS. F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES B. PECK, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

ALGERIA	Wednesday, Jan. 10, '72
RUSSIA	Wednesday, Jan. 17, '72
JAVA	Wednesday, Jan. 24, '72
CALABRIA	Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
ABYSSINIA	Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72

and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.

SAMARIA	Saturday, Jan. 13, '72
HECLA	Saturday, Jan. 20, '72
SIBERIA	Saturday, Jan. 27, '72
ALEPPO	Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA	Saturday, Feb. 10, '72

and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC	Jan. 6, 1½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	Jan. 20, 1½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Dec. 23.	BRITANNIA.	Saturday, Jan. 13.
Saturday, Dec. 30.	ANGLIA.	Saturday, Jan. 20.
Saturday, Jan. 6.	COLUMBIA.	Saturday, Jan. 27.
Saturday, Jan. 13.	AUSTRALIA.	Saturday, Feb. 3.

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, Jan. 13, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, Jan. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Jan. 27, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE	Jan. 10, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN	Jan. 17, at 11½ A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN	Jan. 24, at 2½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Jan. 31, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY	Feb. 7, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN	Feb. 14, at 10½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON	ROUSSAN	Saturday, Jan. 13
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 27
PEREIRE	DANRE	Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Feb. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, From Pier No. 47 North River.

EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 7:30 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Jan. 20, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 8.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, and connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Jan. —.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco, Feb. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will be dispatched for Aspinwall on 8th inst. as an EXTRA steamer.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER	Jan. 23
ERIE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH	Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM	March 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Jan. 11.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Jan. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau,) Jan. 25.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ. New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Friday, Jan. 12
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken	Tuesday, Jan. 23
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)	Wed., Jan. 31
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman	Monday, Feb. 12

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Jan. 11, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 187 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 13, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

INLAND ROUTE TO FLORIDA.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT STEAMER LIZZIE BAKER will leave Padelford's Wharf EVERY MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock for BRUNSWICK AND ST. MARYS, GA., FERNANDINA, AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA., connecting at Jacksonville with BROCK'S LINE OF STEAMERS for Green Cove, Tocoi, Palatka, Enterprise, Mellonville, and other landings on St. John's River.

RETURNING, will leave Jacksonville TUESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 12 o'clock, M., arriving in Savannah WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. All intermediate landings touched at both ways, except Darien.

For through tickets apply to agents in New-York of the Savannah steam-ship lines.

JOHN F. ROBERTSON, Agent, Savannah, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and first-class laundress; can do French fluting, box pleating and all kinds of fine work in the best manner or as chamber-maid and laundress; country or City; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; experienced child or infant nurse; bring it up on a bottle; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate and do all kinds of fine work on machines; best reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; competent to teach; would read to an invalid lady; or as nurse to growing children; dresses hair; will take charge of a lady's wardrobe; first-class reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO is a thorough seamstress, a situation; cut and fits ladies' or children's clothes and dresses; does all kinds of fine sewing and embroidery; is a good operator; City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference from her last place as to capability. Apply at No. 490 6th-av., near West 29th-st., room No. 10, third floor.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY AN English Protestant young woman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker; has the best of City references for capability, honesty and sobriety. Can be seen at No. 201 West 18th-st., corner of 7th-av., over the tea-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine, and does embroidery; best City references. Apply at 152 East 44th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S nurse, a situation; is thoroughly competent, and can furnish unexceptionable City references; is also a good seamstress. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

S. & E. V. ODELL

Supply employers in the City or country with reliable

SERVANTS,

PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.

NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do chamber-work and assist with the washing; good references. Call at No. 213 East 28th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERT COLORED dress-maker, work to do at home; can alter and clean dresses. Call or address No. 1,371 Broadway, first floor, between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as first-class waitress; can take a waiter's place; two years' City reference. Call or address No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game and pastry; City references. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MONTHLY nurse; many years' experience; would wait on an invalid. Call or address NURSE, No. 47 1st-av., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPERIENCED waitress; one who can take the place of a man in waiting; first-class City reference. Call at No. 737 6th-av., corner of 42d-st., over drug-store.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS, male and female, for every capacity, constantly on hand at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER, a few engagements in private families; can cut and trim in latest styles; first-class references; terms $2 50 a day. Call at No. 457 7th-av.

EMPLOYERS PROMPTLY SUITED with first-class German, French, English, American or Irish servants for every capacity at WALKER'S, No. 188 8th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; the best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 169 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work in a small private family; excellent references. Apply at No. 427 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS, a situation; can flute, polish, puff, and do up fine linens in best manner; unexceptionable City references. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT young woman a situation as thorough chamber-maid, and to make herself useful; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as a nurse. Apply No. at 300 Avenue A, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid or waitress in a small family. Call at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, A FEW engagements to go out by the day. Inquire at No. 126 West 17th-st.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—A young Protestant lady desires to give her services to an elderly or invalid lady in return for a comfortable home and moderate salary; is willing and obliging, and a lady by birth and education; country preferred; unexceptionable references given and required. Address M. L. S., Box No. 4,238 Post-office, New-York.

A LADY WISHES TO SPEND A couple of hours each day in reading to, or writing for, those desiring such services. Address READER, Room No. 26, No. 769 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day washing, or ironing, or cleaning, or to take washing home. Call at No. 324 East 38th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class footman or as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable references. Address J. H., Box No. 11 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can furnish very satisfactory reference as to capability. Call or address T. W., No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter; understands his duties thoroughly; unexceptionable City references. Call or address T. B., No. 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call or address R. W., No. 422 4th-av., at Campbell & Galway's.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant married man, a situation as coachman or coachman and groom in a private family; honest, sober, and a good driver; nine years' good recommendation from last place. Call on or address W. S., No. 4 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S OR COACHMAN'S situation, by a colored young man; very respectable and excellent waiter or coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; will make himself useful in the house or out; best City references; country or City; terms moderate. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; is a competent groom; is a good, steady City driver; best City recommendation. Address L., at Brewster's carriage ware-rooms, East 26th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, NO INcumbrance, a situation; man as coachman and gardener, or care-keeper on a gentleman's place; wife is good cook; would assist in washing and ironing; has five years' reference. Address W. G., Box No. 117 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom; is an Englishman, married, and no incumbrance; can furnish references as regards qualification and character. Can be seen at or address COACHMAN, private stable, No. 19 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man, no incumbrance; four years' good City reference from last employer. Any gentleman wishing a sober and capable man in all such duties, call or address P. R., No. 116 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; good, careful City driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Address C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT of a steady, sober and industrious coachman, who can be highly recommended, can obtain one by addressing W. S., Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man; single; understands his business thoroughly; will be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability. Address COACHMAN, No. 629 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as waiter in a first-class family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French waiter (single) in a private family; best City references. Call or address 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as coachman or footman; thoroughly understands his duty; best of references. Call at No. 145 West 30th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN a wholesale or retail hardware store; has had seven years' experience in the business; can give good City reference from last employer. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SOLICITORS OF INSURANCE WANTed for this City and vicinity by the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.; liberal terms given for new business. Apply at Branch Office, No. 153 Broadway, New-York.

A FAMILY GOING TO TEXAS TO REside want a nurse and seamstress; none but those thoroughly competent, and having good references, need apply at the sewing-machine store, basement, No. 745 Broadway.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR FRENCH nurse for a child about eighteen months old; must bring the very best references. Apply at No. 33 East 39th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., are wanted, for excellent situations now vacant, servants in every capacity, both Protestant and Catholic.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, a Protestant English footman, from twenty to twenty-five years of age. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1871.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until Tuesday, the 16th day of January, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the public printing until the 31st day of January, 1873; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

30,000 reams of fine printing paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

500 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

500 reams superfine Printing Paper, super-calendered, hard-sized, 24x32 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

2,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

100 reams super-sized and super-calendered, 15x20 inches, and weighing thirty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,500 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22¼x31½ inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

5,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

5,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
4,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,250 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,500 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
3,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super-royal, 20x28 inches.
650 reams Imperial, 22½x[illegible] inches.
500 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
4,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.
250 reams Manilla, of any required size or weight.

CLASS 6.—COLORED WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

300 reams Cap, 13x16½ inches, blue.
300 reams Cap, 14x17 inches, laid, of any required color or colors.
500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Double Cap, 16½x26 inches, blue.
2,500 reams Folio, 17x22 inches, blue.
200 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches, blue.
150 reams Medium, 18x23 inches, blue.
300 reams Double Cap, 17x28 inches, blue.
500 reams blue Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
250 reams yellow Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
500 reams buff Double Cap, 17x28 inches.
50 reams gold Envelope Paper, 19x24 inches.

CLASS 7.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS (engine-sized.)

800 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, weighing forty-two pounds per ream.
800 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, weighing fifty-two pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing forty-six pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing thirty pounds per ream.

CLASS 8.—SIZED AND CALENDERED TINTED PRINTING PAPERS.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 22x28½ inches, weighing forty pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

500 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 25½x40 inches, weighing fifty-five pounds to the ream of 480 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered 24x38 inches, weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine cream-tinted, super-calendered, 24x38 inches, weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one-sixth of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Class 5, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the qualities of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder, or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of, or dealers in, the the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer, and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this Office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly thereto.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the *Joint Committee on Public Printing*, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. John Beatty, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or A. M. Clapp, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.

A. M. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ELEGANT PORTLAND SLEIGHS By KIMBALL and other first-class makers. S. E. BATES, No. 1,505 Broadway, near 44th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.—Fine pair black horses, 16 hands, well matched, young and gentle, with coupe, all used about one year; sold as owner is going abroad. Apply at stable, No. 128 West 18th-st., or office, No. 37 Fulton-st., upstairs, over Fulton Bank, to Mr. HALL.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROBES.—Buffalo, fur and carriage robes, brown, gray blankets, horse blankets, bagging, burlaps, &c. No. 108 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—DOUBLE COUPE harness, silver mounted, made to order by Tranor. Inquire at No. 63 West 51st-st., or Box 6,179 Post-office.

FINE DRY STORAGE FOR CARRIAGES of all descriptions, sleighs, &c., at No. 100 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

OPPORTUNITY RARELY IN MARKET.—A gentleman and lady of culture can find admirable accommodations (entire second floor, parlor and bedroom,) with best board in private family of position near Madison-square. Address CULTURE, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

BOARD FOR TWO SELECT GENTLEmen at $22, or a married couple at $30; elegantly and newly furnished second-story front room, full southern exposure, with abundant choice board. No. 223 West 12th-st.

HURON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

NO. 35 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, COLONNADE ROW, OPPOSITE ASTOR LIBRARY.—Furnished rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without board; table boarders taken. References exchanged.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 44 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly papered and painted, in a small New-England family, with good board; half a block from Madison-square; location good; terms moderate.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. 680 6th-av., (Murray Hill.)—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

NO. 116 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—A PRIvate family will let large, elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, large, third-story front room, to families or gentlemen, with or without first-class board; references exchanged.

GREAT HOTEL CENTRE—BROADway, 28th and 29th sts., New-York. Sturtevant House, American plan, $3 50 per day, board and room. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—SINGLE GENtlemen or gentleman and wife can obtain board with pleasant rooms at No. 18 St. Mark's place, near Cooper Institute.

NO. 36 WEST 27TH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Handsomely-furnished suite of rooms, also fine hallrooms, with first-class Board; references required.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NO. 648 BROADway, corner Bleecker, European plan. Single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week. All the Broadway stages pass this Hotel.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—PLEASANT rooms with excellent board, for families and single persons, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., six blocks west of Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 603—BETWEEN 48TH and 49th-sts., a large, cheerful room, on third floor, also hall bedroom, to let with board. Moderate prices.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed single rooms, with fire-place, for gentlemen, with board; house and table first-class. No. 56 West 11th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—WILL BE VACATED JAN. 8, A delightful suite of apartments, suitable for a large family, on the first floor of the spacious double house No. 45 5th-av.; private table only.

NO. 46 WEST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, large and small, with or without board; terms moderate. References exchanged.

NO. 91 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-av.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4 AND 6 Washington-place, one door from Broadway.—New improvements; best accommodations; rooms, en suite or single, from $4 to $30 per week.

FOURTEENTH-ST., NO. 321 WEST.—Large room and hall room, second floor; front room, fourth story; first-class board for families and gentlemen; moderate terms.

NO. 27 WAVERLEY-PLACE.—LARGE well-furnished rooms, with board; house and location first-class; terms moderate.

NO. 15 WEST 11TH-ST.—ROOMS WITH first-class board for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

5TH-AV., NO. 76.—DOUBLE ROOMS, SINGly or en suite; an elegant suite of rooms on parlor floor; private table if desired. References.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS west of Broadway.—Pleasant rooms to let with board to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NO. 75 LEXINGTON-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with board or without, in a private family. References exchanged.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front rooms to let on reasonable terms, with or without board; private table.

NO. 58 WEST 33D-ST.—TO LET WITH board, a large second-story front room with alcove at a reasonable price. References.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with large closets; hot and cold water and bath-room attached; terms moderate.

NO. 55 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE, near 6th-av.—A furnished hall and attic room to let to gentlemen.

NO. 29 EAST 28TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent, with or without board.

AUCTION SALES.

ART NOTICE. EXECUTOR'S SALE OF BOOKS, PAINTINGS AND WATER COLORS.

The property of the late W. H. THWAITES, Esq., of Brooklyn.

AND SOLD BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR.

Comprising, besides many valuable books, a very choice collection of water colors, by the late artist himself; also many cabinet gems by Wm. Hart, James M. Hart, G. H. Boughton, Casilear, Shattuck, Coleman, Inness, Williamson and others. To which also have been added a number of paintings and a few sketches by F. O. C. Darley, Harry Fenn and others. The whole now on exhibition, and to be sold by auction at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF FINE BOOKS.—CLINTON HALL SALES-ROOMS.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.—Sale of a LARGE AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF BOOKS; fine LONDON EDITIONS of POPULAR AND SCARCE LITERATURE; SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in handsome bindings. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Monday) Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

300 cases fresh Valencia oranges.
Immediately after within their store;
6,697 packages fresh Fayal oranges, and can be examined on pier No. 12 E. R.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
5.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY OF CANADA.

OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for old rails to be delivered during the year 1872. Delivery to be made at Portland, Montreal, Toronto, Fort Erie, (opposite Buffalo,) or Sarnia.

Offers to be for not less than 1,000 tons and to state price per ton of 2,240 pounds, in gold, purchasers paying duty, if any. Offers will be received up to the 22d January, 1872.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

MONTREAL, Canada, Dec. 23, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

THEODORE THOMAS' UNEQUALED CONCERT ORGANIZATION OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 8,
FIRST GRAND
SYMPHONY AND POPULAR CONCERT.

Overture, "Anacreon"	Cherubini
Adagio, 9th Symphony	Beethoven
Fantasie on Hungarian Airs	Liszt
Miss Marie Krebs and Orchestra.	
Introduction and Finale, "Tristan and Isolde," first time	Wagner
Theme and variations, quartette, D minor	Schubert
String Orchestra.	
Saltarello	Gounod
a. Nocturne	Chopin
b. Waltz	Rubinstein
Miss Marie Krebs.	
Overture, "Der Freyschuetz,"	Weber

TUESDAY, JAN. 9—SECOND CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10—THIRD CONCERT.
FRIDAY, JAN. 12—FOURTH CONCERT.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—GRAND MATINEE.
ADMISSION TICKETS, $1.

Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

Reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances can now be obtained at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at E. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway, where also programmes of all the concerts can be had.

THURSDAY, Jan. 11—CONCERT IN BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13—GRAND EXTRA CONCERT—BENEFIT OF MISS MARIE KREBS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT....Director

REGULAR MATINEE RESUMED.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.

GRAND UNIFICATION OF ATTRACTIONS.

UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS OF THE MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY PANTOMIME, which is received with Roars of laughter and screams of delight.

Second week of the great PANCRATIC MARVEL,

HAWLEY,

in his extraordinary PERISTREPHIC FLIGHTS,

the most astounding and thrilling exhibition of human daring and physical culture ever witnessed.

Mlle. ROLLAND, Mr. C. W. FISH, and Mr. W. DUTTON, in their beautiful equestrian feats.

THE JEE BROTHERS,

In their novel Hat Spinning Feats and Musical Rocks act.

DIVERSIFIED PERFORMANCES in the ARENA by the UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE.

Third week and unabated success of the EXTRAVAGANT PANTOMIME OF GOODY TWO SHOES AND THE MAGIC HEN; OR, THE GIANT OF THE CRIMSON CASTLE.

RECEPTION.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY
N. G. S. N. Y.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1872.

Boxes may be obtained of Capt. Thomas Tate, Jr., No. 854 Broadway; Assistant-Surgeon Charles F. Roberts, No. 24 Murray-st.; Alfred T. Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

The annual grand fancy dress ball will take place at the Academy of Music THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1872. A limited number of tickets, at $15, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society. Boxes may be secured through Mr. LOUIS GRASS, No. 136 Chambers-st., corner College-place.

PALETTE.

First Annual Exhibition of Paintings, DAY and EVENING, Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,
2D-AV., CORNER 13TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR twenty-two Directors of this institution will be held at the Infirmary on MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1872.

The polls will be open from 9 till 10 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES M. ALLIN, M. D.,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK DISPENSARY.

The annual election of seven Trustees of the New-York Dispensary, of the class whose term will expire in 1872, will be held in the Trustees' room at the Dispensary, on MONDAY, Jan. 8. The polls will open at 4 and close at 5 o'clock P. M.

ROBT. B. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 24th day of January, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1872, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20 by 25 inches in size, and to weigh 22 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 26 by 40 inches in size, and to weigh 55 pounds to the ream, each ream to contain 20 perfect quires.

80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, to measure from 750 to 775 yards to the pound, to be 3 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

30,000 pounds of Coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, to measure from 50 to 55 yards to the pound, to be 3 ply, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping-paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22, 1871.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Department until the 24th day of January, 1872, at 12 noon, for furnishing Letter Balances for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1872, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avordupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered, free of all expense, to the Bank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

LITTLE SODUS HARBOR, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1872, for furnishing to the United States, at Little Sodus Harbor, New-York, one hundred and forty-eight thousand (148,000) feet, b. m., more or less, of twelve (12) inch square sawed hemlock timber, and sixty-three thousand (63,000) feet, b. m., more or less, of twelve (12) inch square sawed Canada or Norway white-pine timber, sticks to be in lengths of twenty (20) and thirty (30) feet.

Separate proposals will be received for each kind.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained at this office.

Contracts and bonds as usual. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed disadvantageous.

JOHN M. WILSON,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

TO PIPE FOUNDERS.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on the 1st day of February, 1872, for the delivery, in the District of Columbia, of one and one-quarter millions (more or less) of pounds of 30-inch and 20-inch cast-iron water-pipes, and special castings.

No proposals for pipes and special castings will be received except in the printed forms, which, with specifications and forms of contract, and any desired information, can be had on application, in person or by letter, to

O. E. BABCOCK,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Chief Engineer Washington Aqueduct.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

BOOTH.

THIRD WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR,

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BRUTUS.
in JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS....as....MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER....as....JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN....as....PORTIA

JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

ALL NOVELTIES POSTPONED

In consequence of the great success of Mr. Brougham's new play,

JOHN GARTH,
Now in the
FIFTH WEEK
of its run.
BOX-BOOK OPEN
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

"JOHN GARTH IS A TRIUMPHANT AND ENTHUSIASTIC SUCCESS."—*Herald.*

WALLACK'S EXTRA

MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 13.
JOHN GARTH
At 1½ P. M.
BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

STEINWAY HALL.

MR. GEORGE DOLBY

Begs to announce that in consequence of Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Patey having to return to England by the *Java* on the 24th inst., to fulfill engagements which cannot be postponed, he will give

TWO FAREWELL CONCERTS
on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 16 and 17.

Vocalists:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
and
MR. SANTLEY.
Piano-forte,
MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.

The programme will consist of the Glees, Madrigals, Songs, Ballads and Operatic Selections which have made Mr. George Dolby's Concert Troupe so famous in this country.

Admission, $1.

Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra.

Tickets may be obtained of Schirmer & Co., No. 701 Broadway, and at the box-office at Steinway Hall on and after Thursday next, the 11th inst.

ARION SOCIETY.

The annual bal masque will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 8.

Tickets $10, to be had of the members.

Boxes can be secured of Mr. A. Reichelt, (office of Messrs. Baltzer & Taaks,) No. 50 Exchange-pl.

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

ON "JOAN OF ARC."
IN ST. PETER'S HALL.

West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Tuesday evening, Jan. 9. Admission, 50 cents.

Embrace the opportunity to hear the greatest lecturer of our day.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., next Clarendon Hotel.—Thorough instructions in all branches of music and foreign languages by the most celebrated professors. Particular attention given to those who study for teachers. Classes for vocal culture and reading music are forming. A Glee Club is organizing; gentlemen having good voices and fair readers are invited to join. An Amateur Band is forming under the direction of Mr. H. Dodsworth. Piano Clubs for the practice of classical music, in charge of Herr Chas. Fradel, are now forming. For particulars or prospectus, apply to H. SCHROEDER, Director.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

"GERMAN HEARTS," STRAUSS' Waltzes, introduced at Grand Duke's Ball; "Life let us Cherish," each 75 cents. "Postillion" Galop, "Up and Away," 35 cents. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 27 Union-square, Broadway.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.

PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

Pupils begin any time and attend at their convenience.

SOIREE MONDAY, 8TH INST.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway.—All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 81 CEDAR-ST., ROOM NO. 6,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of HARRISON & BOORMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ROBT. C. HARRISON,
ROBT. H. BOORMAN.

The undersigned will continue the business of real estate and insurance broker at No. 81 Cedar-st., room No. 6. ROBT. H. BOORMAN.

Mr. R. C. HARRISON will remain at the same office until Feb. 1, 1872, when due notice will be given of his removal.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the firm and name of BROWN, ANDERTON & IMBRIE, for the transaction of a general banking and stock commission business at No. 38 Wall-st.

GEO. Y. BROWN,
R. LEIGH ANDERTON, Jr.,
Member New-York Stock Exchange,
WM. MORRIS IMBRIE.

Stocks, bonds, gold, &c., bought and sold at the several Boards.

Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

Collections made with prompt returns.

NO. 42 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of

POTTER & POST,

for the transaction of a stock, bond, gold, and foreign exchange business.

JAMES NEILSON POTTER,
J. W. POST.

Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co.

NO. 23 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of JOHN BENJAMIN & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, bonds and gold.

JOHN BENJAMIN,
W. B. LAWRENCE, G. P.
D. P. MORGAN, S. P.

NO. 22 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. GOOLD HOYT REDMOND IS A member of our firms here and in London from this date. DENNISTOUN & CO.

THE BUSINESS OF WHITEHOUSE & CO. will be continued at No. 55 Exchange-place, DAVID G. LEGGET entering as a general partner this day.

(Signed,) DAVID G. LEGGETT, WM. T. PHIPARD, JOHN BUTLER, } General Partners.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Special Partner.
JAN. 1, 1872.

MR. BENJAMIN BRYER HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co.

WM. H. CASWELL,
JOHN H. CASWELL.

NO. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

THE FIRM OF PERKINS & CO. IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. A. H. HASTINGS is alone authorized to liquidate the affairs of the late firm.

(Signed,) T. E. PERKINS,
A. H. HASTINGS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1872.

MR. ROBERT ROGERS, MR. MORGAN S. TAYLOR and Mr. HENRY Y. RAND have an interest in our business from this date.

TOWNSEND & YALE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF L. S. HALLOCK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

LEWIS S. HALLOCK,
JOHN A. PETERKIN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1872.

Nov. 1, 1871.

I HAVE SOLD ALL MY INTEREST and right this day to S. T. WHITE in the firm of GROFF, YOUNG & CO., No. 188 Reade-st., New-York.

ALPHEUS C. YOUNG.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

MR. CHARLES NORTHAM LEE is admitted a partner in our business from this date. LEE, TWEEDY & CO.

MR. JASON H. BOCKOVER HAS AN interest in our business from this date.

JAN. 1, 1872. WALSTED, HAINES & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

There will be no performance at this establishment to-night.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

HUMPTY DUMPTY RECONSTRUCTED.
FOX IN NEW SCENES, NEW FUN, NEW ANTICS AND NEW DRESS.
THE MARTENS IN NEW SONGS.
THE GREAT RUSSIAN SNOW SCENE.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF R. M. CARROLL AND HIS THREE TALENTED SONS.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF M. ROBERE AND Mlle. EMMA in their great Antipodean Act.
First appearance of J. E. WILSON in his musical, Terpsichorean and Statuesque Skating Scene.
WONDROUS NOVELTIES.
First appearance of the Trained Elephant.
SECURE YOUR SEATS FOR FOX'S NEW HUMPTY DUMPTY, MONDAY, Jan. 8.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE!

NINETEENTH WEEK—HOUSES CROWDED EVERY PERFORMANCE.
A Solo by the celebrated LEVY between the acts.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVORCE MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

ST. JAMES THEATRE,

CORNER 28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
MONDAY, JAN. 8, 1872,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
JAMES STEELE MACKAYE
and
MISS GRISWOLD
In the new play of MONALDI.

Seats can be secured at the box-office and at Theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

THIS EVENING AT 8 o'clock. } The Fairy Spectacular Drama of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. To conclude with J. M. Tindall's Sensation, THE WINNING HAND, cast to the entire strength of the Company.

TODAY AT 2 P. M. } BEAUTY AND THE BEAST, and the beautiful Drama entitled GIRALDA, THE MILLER'S WIFE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER....Manager
E. D. DAVIES, GUS WILLIAMS,
LAURI TROUPE, MATTHEWS FAMILY,
GRAND BALLET AND OLIO COMPANY.
In a superb programme EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—720 B'way.

M. NOE, the popular tenor, will appear on TUESDAY and THURSDAY in BARBE BLUE.

WEDNESDAY, FLEUR DE THE, with DUBOIS and NOE.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

GOUNOD'S SALTARELLO, AS PERformed by Thomas' celebrated orchestra, piano solo, $1; duet, $1 50; ask for Novello's edition. NOVELLO, EWER & CO., No. 751 Broadway.

BALLS.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE—THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 9 o'clock. Cards can be had at the Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LECTURES.

DR. JOHN LORD'S

UNIVERSITY LECTURES FOR LADIES.

This course of twenty-five lectures will commence on MONDAY, Jan. 8, at 11½ A. M., in Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av. Subject—"The Glories of the Old Civilization."

To be followed by lectures on the Decline and Ruin of the Roman Empire; the Reconstruction of Society; the Fabors of the Fathers of the Church; and the Heroes of the Middle Age.

Tickets at Putnam's. $15 for the Course; $5 extra for reserved seats.

All tickets may be exchanged at Putnam's, under the Hall.

RIGHT REV. T. M. CLARK, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island, will lecture at the hall of the Historical Society, 2d-av. and 11th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

Subject—MODERN THOUGHT.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—Book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., as used in the best business houses. Private seats secured this month without extra charge.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—A short course of bright instruction and rapid improvement, worth more than years of dull plodding and no results.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 875 BROADWAY.—300 students qualified in 1871; all quick at figures, rapid business writers and good book-keepers. Call and see improvements.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Rt. Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. E. K. SMITH, A. M., Principal. The seventieth half-yearly term will begin on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872.

Board and tuition the half year, $225. No extras. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—New classes for beginners, and classes for advanced and finishing pupils, now forming in all branches of Music and Modern Languages.

Also, PRIVATE LESSONS Day and Evening.

Application for admission must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., (over music-store, (The branch at No. 82 5th-st., has removed.)

The MOLLENHAUER CONSERVATORY, formerly in Schermerhorn-st., has been incorporated in THE BROOKLYN BRANCH, No. 102, 104 and 106 Court-st., near State.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—MR. WM. W. NEWELL, lately instructer in Harvard, takes a few pupils. No. 129 East 24th-st.; refers to President Eliot, &c.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Principal.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

TEACHERS.

A LADY, OCCUPIED WITH PRIVATE PUpils a part of the day, desires to exchange two hours' instruction in English or Latin, in the afternoon, for board in a first-class family. Address GOVERNESS, Station D, City.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A BOARDING-school near the City, to teach English branches and military drill. Apply to O. R. WILLIS, White Plains, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY EDUCATED AT VASsar College would like a few private pupils. Apply at G. P. Putnam & Sons, 23d-st. and 4th-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF GOODS, FIXtures and good will of the well-known and long-established grocery-store corner of Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn. A rare opportunity is here offered to any person desiring to continue an old established grocery, wine and liquor business. Business established in 1824 corner of Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, where it has ever since been carried on. The purchaser can have a lease of the premises for a term of years. Apply to B. W. DAVIS & CO., corner Fulton and Hicks sts., Brooklyn.

Dated BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1872.

$25,000.—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE partner wanted by a well-known and long-established manufacturer in New-York City; particulars and references given only to principals. Address "CUTLERY," Box No. 103 *Times* Office, New-York.

$15,000 OF VALUE FOR $3,500 cash. Address NECESSITY, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

NEW FIRMS AND OTHERS SUPPLIED with patent spring-back account-books, stationery and printing, at low prices. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Wilkesbarre, Penn., Coal Mines Stopped but One.

Trouble Feared from the Introduction of Non-Union Miners.

Riot Among Coal Miners at Nelsonville, Ohio.

Petitions for a Monarchy in the French Assembly.

The Spanish Cortes to be Convoked Jan. 22.

Some Curious Facts from the United States Census.

THE WILKESBARRE STRIKE.

All the Collieries but One Idle—Trouble Apprehended.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 7.—The strike of the coal-miners at Wilkesbarre, eighteen miles from this city, has become general. Every colliery but one is now idle. Since my last dispatch to the TIMES, the works of SWOYER & Co. and JOHN R. DAVIS have stopped. The coal works at Sugar Notch are also idle. CHARLES PARRISH, President of the Wilkesbarre Iron and Coal Company, insists that the ten per cent. reduction is just and proper, and in accordance with the basis. The general opinion is that the men will surrender unconditionally, and recommence work at an early day. JAMES KEELY, President of the Working Men's Union of the Anthracite Coal Region, has issued a call to the delegates of the General Council to meet on Tuesday next at Mahanoy City, Schuylkill County, to transact important business. No doubt strenuous effort will then be made to adjust the present difficulties.

A well-founded rumor is afloat that PARRISH will attempt to place non-union miners in his coal works, and trouble is apprehended.

Coal Miners' Riot in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7.—The coal miners at Nelsonville, yesterday, refused to permit men not members of the Union to work in Brooks' Coal Mine, threatening them with violence if they persisted in going into the mine. Several shots were exchanged. A force from this city was summoned by telegraph, and about twenty of the ringleaders among the miners were arrested and taken to Athens and committed to jail.

EUROPE.

Monarchist Petitions in the French Assembly—Mgr. Dupanloup at the Head of the Education Bureau—The Spanish Cortes.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—There was an uproarious scene in the Assemby yesterday, the occasion being the reading of a large number of petitions praying for the restoration of the monarchy. Some of the petitions wanted the Count DE CHAMBORD, and others the Count DE PARIS for King. The presentation of their rival claims excited the partisans of both Princes to frequent demonstrations, while the Republicans and Radicals made a noisy opposition throughout the reading, which was frequently interrupted. The election of VICTOR HUGO is considered almost certain. It is said that his return to the Assembly will defeat the pending motion for the transfer of the seat of Government to Paris, and that the Monarchists and the enemies of President THIERS secretly favor his election. The Assembly has elected the Presidents of fifteen of the Bureaus. All but three are Conservatives. The Bishop of Orleans is President of the Bureau of Education. The Select Committee of the Assembly, appointed to consider the method of forming a new Constitution, have made a report, which rejects the *plebescitum*, and declares it the duty of the National Assembly to make a Constitution. A mortuary statue to the memory of the soldiers of Gen. BOURBAKI's army, who perished after the retreat into Switzerland, was unvailed in Lausanne today, in the presence of 6,000 persons.

MADRID, Jan. 7.—A decree has been promulgated convoking the Cortes on the 22d of January.

CUBA.

Cespedes Said to be Ill in South America—The American Consul at Havana—Discontent With Valmaseda's Removal.

HAVANA, Jan. 7.—A letter from a person in New-Orleans, who is considered well informed in Cuban affairs, and who has already furnished interesting and authentic information, says CESPEDES, President of the Cuban Republic, accompanied by MILLNES, CASTILLO, and MACEO, his Sub-Secretary of War, and another person, left the island on the 14th of October. They embarked near Portillo harbor, and reached Port Royal, Jamaica, in safety. Three of the President's companions went to Jamaica and chartered a schooner, in which CESPEDES sailed for Curacoa, where he now lies very ill. No information has been received through other sources to corroborate the statements in this letter. An official reception was held at the Captain-General's Palace, yesterday, which was "King's Day." It was largely attended. All the foreign consuls were present, including Mr. TORBERT, the United States Consul-General, who was in the full uniform of a General of the United States army. The day passed without the slightest disturbance, notwithstanding the liberty given to the negroes to parade as usual. The rumors of VALMASEDA's removal have produced great dissatisfaction among the people, who consider it unwise and uncalled for.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7—7 P. M.—The rain, which was Saturday afternoon in Louisiana, has extended slowly northward with threatening or snowy weather over Illinois, Ohio and Virginia. The lowest barometer is now central in Tennessee. The low pressure which was on Massachusetts Bay is now followed by rising barometer and cold north-west winds over New-York and New-England, with clear weather. An area of high barometer has continued over the lakes and Upper Canada, moving slowly eastward. North-easterly winds now prevail from lakes Erie and Michigan to Missouri. The rivers have risen at Cincinnati, Cairo, Memphis and Vicksburg, and fallen at Pittsburg and Nashville. The barometer has fallen on the California coast, with threatening weather and light rain.

PROBABILITIES.

Rising barometer, with north-west winds and clear weather, is probable for Monday, from Alabama to Texas and Missouri. Threatening weather, and possibly light rain or snow, extend from South Carolina to Lake Michigan north-eastward, reaching New-England Monday evening, following the area of high barometer that now covers Upper Canada and the Middle States. Easterly winds prevail on the lakes; north-easterly winds, veering to south-east, on the Atlantic coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated to-night, except possibly on Lake Erie.

The Lake Park Squatters at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—An anti-rent war is threatened here. Many tenants who have been permitted to occupy Lake Park at a stipulated rent, by orders from the Board of Public Works, for the purpose of erecting temporary warehouses, have declined to pay the two months' rent now due. Various reasons are given for the refusal. Some insist that the ground was dedicated exclusively to park purposes, that the Board of Public Works has no right to give permits, and that, as a consequence, rent cannot be collected. Others insist that the rent is not due until the end of the year, and that they will not pay until then. The Mayor has issued a proclamation notifying the anti-renters that, unless they pay up at once, the Police will be instructed to promptly remove them and their goods.

THE SCHOOL-MASTER NEEDED.

Interesting Facts from the Census Returns of Illiteracy—Influence of Ignorance on the Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The United States Commissioner of Education, Gen. JOHN EATON, Jr., in his annual report, has prepared from advanced sheets of the census, a variety of statistics of illiteracy. A table giving the nativity of illiteracy in the United States in 1870 shows that there is an aggregate of 777,864 foreign illiterates, of whom 665,985 are in the Northern States; 39,496 in the Pacific States and Territories, and 72,383 in the Southern States; that there is an aggregate of 4,882,210 native illiterates, of whom 690,117 are in the Northern States, 74,504 in the Pacific States and Territories, and 4,117,589 in the Southern States, making a grand total of 5,660,074 illiterates in the entire country. A second table shows that of every 10,000 inhabitants in the whole Union, there are 8,711 whites, 1,266 colored, 16 Chinese, and 7 Indians; the colored race being in excess only in the States of Louisiana, 2,145; South Carolina, 126,147, and Mississippi, 61,305. A table showing the illiteracy of the white race and colored race gives a total of 2,879,543 of the former and 2,763,991 of the latter. The illiteracy of the Northern States, including all persons ten years old and over, is thus compared:

Maine	19,052	Indiana	127,124
New-Hampshire	9,926	Wisconsin	55,441
Vermont	17,706	Illinois	133,584
Massachusetts	97,742	Minnesota	24,413
Rhode Island	21,921	Iowa	45,672
Connecticut	29,616	Nebraska	4,861
New-York	241,152	Kansas	24,550
New-Jersey	54,687	California	31,716
Pennsylvania	222,356	Oregon	4,427
Ohio	173,172	Nevada	872
Michigan	53,127		

In the Southern States the illiteracy of the whites and colored is thus shown:

	White.	Colored.
Delaware	11,280	11,820
Maryland	46,972	88,703
District of Columbia	4,876	23,843
Virginia	123,538	322,238
West Virginia	71,493	9,997
Kentucky	201,077	131,050
North Carolina	191,961	205,032
Tennessee	178,727	185,941
South Carolina	55,167	235,164
Georgia	124,935	343,641
Alabama	92,059	290,898
Florida	18,904	52,894
Mississippi	48,028	264,723
Missouri	161,763	66,622
Arkansas	64,095	69,222
Louisiana	50,749	224,993
Texas	70,895	150,617
Total	1,516,339	2,671,396

The illiteracy of the sexes is compared as follows:

	Male.	Female.
Maine	9,644	9,403
New-Hampshire	4,581	5,345
Vermont	9,283	8,417
Massachusetts	37,075	60,649
Rhode Island	8,681	13,220
Connecticut	12,374	17,214
New-York	96,977	144,175
New-Jersey	23,409	31,274
Pennsylvania	82,457	139,894
Ohio	75,248	97,901
Michigan	26,598	24,706
Indiana	53,313	73,702
Wisconsin	25,666	29,539
Illinois	59,494	74,079
Minnesota	11,234	12,809
Iowa	20,965	24,704
Nebraska	2,564	2,271
Kansas	12,391	11,949
California	15,155	11,919
Oregon	1,873	1,628
Nevada	517	157
Delaware	10,973	12,127
Maryland	61,981	73,514
District of Columbia	11,418	17,301
Virginia	211,278	234,496
West Virginia	36,584	44,906
Kentucky	157,239	174,888
North Carolina	195,692	201,301
Tennessee	163,195	201,473
South Carolina	137,246	153,085
Georgia	220,053	248,523
Alabama	181,309	201,648
Florida	34,636	37,132
Mississippi	150,934	161,767
Missouri	105,765	116,620
Arkansas	63,194	70,123
Louisiana	133,351	142,391
Texas	110,448	111,064
Total	2,608,847	3,034,687

The aggregate adult illiteracy of both sexes is 3,637,422, of whom 2,489,591 are in the Southern States. The aggregate of minor illiterates (between ten and twenty-one years) is 2,006,112, of whom 1,698,144 are in the Southern States, North Carolina having the largest number—222,159. Of the Northern States of minor illiterates, Ohio has the largest number—47,654.

The illiteracy of the white adults, or those qualified to vote, is thus divided among the States:

Maine	6,516	Oregon	1,085
New-Hampshire	3,361	Nevada	474
Vermont	6,867	Delaware	3,466
Massachusetts	30,920	Maryland	13,344
Rhode Island	5,922	District of Columbia	1,214
Connecticut	8,990	Virginia	27,646
New-York	73,201	West Virginia	15,181
New-Jersey	14,515	Kentucky	43,826
Pennsylvania	61,350	North Carolina	27,557
Ohio	41,439	Tennessee	37,713
Michigan	17,543	South Carolina	12,490
Indiana	36,331	Georgia	21,899
Wisconsin	17,637	Alabama	17,429
Illinois	40,801	Florida	3,876
Minnesota	8,084	Mississippi	9,357
Iowa	14,782	Missouri	34,780
Nebraska	956	Arkansas	13,610
Kansas	5,994	Louisiana	12,048
California	12,362	Texas	17,505
Total			743,402

A table of ratios of illiteracy is given, showing that in proportion to the total population of the grand divisions, Northern, Pacific and Southern, the total illiteracy of the Northern is about one-half of that of the Pacific, and less than one-fifth of that of the Southern; that the native illiteracy of the Northern division is less than one-tenth of that of the Southern; that the white illiteracy of the Northern is less than one-half of that of the Southern, that the colored illiteracy of the Northern is about one forty-eighth part of that in the Southern; and that in the Southern division, the adult male illiteracy is nearly four and one-half times, and the total minor illiteracy more than ten times as great as that in the Northern division.

CURIOUS FACTS.

An investigation in regard to the relation of postal and revenue receipts and number of patents issued presents the following facts:

The number of patents issued to the inhabitants of Arkansas was one to every 37,267 persons, while in Connecticut there was one patent issued to every 966 persons. In Arkansas there are sixteen adults unable to write to every 100 inhabitants; in Connecticut there are four adults unable to write, to every 100 inhabitants. In Arkansas the receipts of internal revenue are twenty-six cents, and and nine mills per capita; in Connecticut the receipts are $2 54 cents per capita. In Arkansas there resulted during the last year to the Post-office Department a loss of over forty-nine cents for each inhabitant in the State, a loss in amount almost double the internal revenue receipts from the State. In Connecticut there accrued a net profit to the Post-office Department of twenty-six cents per capita. In Florida there are twenty-three adults unable to write to every one hundred inhabitants. In that State one patent was issued to every 31,291 inhabitants, or only six in the entire State. The internal revenue collected amounted to sixty-four cents per capita (of the entire population.) From that State the Post-office Department suffered a loss of ninety-two cents per capita. Contrast this with California, where the number of patents issued was one to every 2,422 inhabitants, and the amount of internal revenue collected was $6 48 per capita! There was a loss to the Post-office of $1 50 per capita, but this deficit is accounted for in part by the long lines of transportation, to the cost of which the thinly-settled intervening sections do not greatly contribute. But in California there are only four adults unable to write to every one hundred of the inhabitants. In Tennessee twelve adults are unable to read and write to every one hundred of the inhabitants, and the State pays internal revenue at the rate of sixty-nine cents per capita, while Ohio, in which there are four illiterate adults to every one hundred inhabitants, pays $5 68 internal revenue per capita. In Massachusetts, where there are three adults illiterate persons out of every one hundred inhabitants, the excess of Post-office receipts above expenditures was over $735,000.

OTHER CENSUS FIGURES.

The Commissioner discusses at considerable length the leading educational questions now before the people. An appendix, occupying over 600 pages, is given, containing a statement of educational progress in the several States and the European countries; twenty-six tables of educational statistics, collected by the office, occupying 130 pages; also original papers on various topics of interest. Among these is one by Judge NOAH, on the Press as an educator, and full of statistics of general interest. Dr. EDWARD JARVIS, of Dorchester, Mass., has an original article upon insanity in its relations to education, with matters of vital importance to parents and educators. Prof. GILMAN, of Yale, gives a report on the National Schools of Science. There are also articles on Kindergarten, Education for Women, Education of Workmen, &c.

THE LOUISIANA FACTIONS.

Efforts to Implicate the General Government—Action of Army Officers Taken on Their Own Responsibility.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—Both factions at New-Orleans have continued to ply the President and War Department with telegrams giving their respective accounts of the occurrences, and each soliciting action in its behalf; but the President has absolutely refused, in every case, to give any order or instructions for the use of the military, either in behalf of the Warmoth faction or of the Carter faction. The partisans of the Warmoth wing here have done their best to involve the President in the difficulty by appealing to him to befriend WARMOTH, but without avail. CARTER, the leader of the Anti-Warmoth faction, yesterday telegraphed the President as Speaker of the Legislature, calling on him, under section 4 of article 4 of the Constitution of the United States to use the troops to protect the Legislature and Government of Louisiana against domestic violence. This dispatch was referred to the Attorney General, and it was decided that Mr. CARTER might possibly be the legal Speaker, but he was certainly not the Legislature, and the request was denied as irregular and unauthorized. Gov. WARMOTH's impudent dispatches to the President through Senator WEST, which were made public with an apparent purpose, will fail of their purpose. He has as yet made no appeal for the help of the United States forces in that city, but has simply charged upon the President an improper support of the other side. Gen. EMORY, who is in command of the troops at New-Orleans, yesterday telegraphed that the use of the troops the day before was entirely on his own responsibility, he deeming a display of force important and necessary in preserving the peace, which effect was produced. He consulted neither faction, and would act only as a Police. No orders have been given him by the War Department, and probably none will be. The Treasury Department, on hearing of the use of the revenue cutter *Wilderness* by one of the factions, ordered Collector CASEY to bring her back, and reprimanded her Captain for a violation of the regulations. She returned last night, and the Senators who went off on her are now in the city. The use of this vessel for such a purpose is a gross impropriety, and if Mr. Collector CASEY cannot properly explain it, his official head is likely to go into the basket. The present is regarded as a most excellent occasion for giving both the factions there a lesson which they will remember. What with ill-judged zealots on the one hand and unscrupulous plotters on the other, the safest way out of the difficulty for the Administration, so far as it is concerned, is to rebuke both.

Detailed Account of the Assault of T. Morris Chester—Names of State Officials Alleged to be Present.

From the New-Orleans Times, Jan. 3.

The new Lieutenant-Governor appears to be inaugurating with a vengeance the reign of terror, and if the assault which it is alleged was on Monday, committed on helpless women is the initial step to further outrages, the people of Louisiana have reason to congratulate themselves on the possession of this shining official luminary. Shortly after dark, Mrs. STACKHOUSE, a quadroon woman, residing on Claiborne-street, just above Canal, was attracted by the roll of carriages in front of her house, and the violent ringing of the door bell. One of her daughters ran into the parlor, and Mrs. STACKHOUSE cried after her not to open the door, but in the uproar without the order was not heard, and in rushed a party of colored officials, who at once took possession of the apartment, and commenced singing in a loud voice, "What shall we do to be saved?" Mrs. STACKHOUSE at once came down stairs, and calling PINCHBACK into the dining-room, in rear, informed him, that although New-Year's Day, her house was only open to friends, and begged him to at once retire with his followers. PENCHBACK, seemingly realizing that such conduct was scarcely becoming in a respectable domicile, after some thought concluded it prudent to leave, and the noisy crowd gradually walked out of the room.

About the time they had reached the yard T. MORRIS CHESTER, a colored man of considerable attainments, who is on a lecturing tour, and stopping temporarily in the city, passed. He had been visiting the family of Administrator LEWIS, a few doors further up, and it is stated was on his way to one of the colored churches to deliver a lecture. When he had reached Mrs. STACKHOUSE's gate JEFF. CANONGE, it is alleged, caught him by the arm, and, slapping him in the face, commenced beating him unmercifully with his fist. A crowd at once surrounded him, and the unfortunate CHESTER was crowded into a corner, and there assailed by several of the party.

In the meantime Mrs. STACKHOUSE, who had reached the front gallery, was caught by Senator HARRIS, (colored,) who said he "wanted a kiss." She endeavored to shove him away, but PINCABACK, coming up at the time, pushed her into the parlor. The new Lieutenant-Governor next went over to where CHESTER was in chancery, and directed the men to stand back. The lecturer remarked to him: "I'm man enough to defend myself, but I've done nothing to deserve this." "Oh, if that's the case," replied PINCHBACK, "I'll leave them to you."

CHESTER finally escaped to the gallery, and was standing in the front door, when one DUNBAR, our informant states, rushed after him, and while standing on the second step of the gallery, fired a pistol between Mrs. STACKHOUSE's two daughters, wounding CHESTER on the forehead. The ball entered above the right eye, and passing under the skin lodged in the back of his head. He was pursued and beaten over the head with a sword-cane until that weapon was broken to pieces. During the mêlée Mrs. STACKHOUSE was pushed down, one of her daughters was felled by a blow from a cane, and the other was burned on the face by the powder from the pistol. As soon as the weapon was fired the ruffians hurried into their carriages and were driven off. CHESTER was taken to the office of Dr. BEACH, where the ball was extracted, and afterward sent to the residence of Mrs. BRIDGES, on Bienville-street. The physician attending him declines to express an opinion concerning his condition, but it is reported to be quite critical.

Mrs. STACKHOUSE states that when the carriages stopped at her door, several parties cried out, "This is not the house; we're going to Lewis'." To this, she says, PINCHBACK replied: "No, we'll go in here first." She further alleges that none of the parties were sufficiently under the influence of liquor not to know what they were doing, and that PINCHBACK was especially sensible. She learned casually that they had been at the house of Senator BARBER. The excitement, of course, attracted a large crowd to the vicinity, and for a time the greatest excitement prevailed. Later in the evening, the party, with the exception of DUNBAR and CANONGE, went to the house of Administrator LEWIS, and an angry altercation ensued between them and the family.

PINCHBACK, it is alleged, had in the meantime changed his hat and coat, and seemed greatly excited at hearing the report that he had fired the shot. The weapon which inflicted the wound was found Monday night in the gutter near Mrs. STACKHOUSE's residence. She was visited Monday night by STELLA MARTIN, who begged her in the most earnest manner to hush the matter up, stating that were the full details of the affair made public, it would ruin PINCHBACK forever. The following is a list of those who, it is asserted, were present, but the entire party are not known: Lieut.-Gov. Pinchback, Senator A. B. Harris, Senator Butler, Paul Dunbar, Henry Corbin, George James, N. W. Green, George Paris, W. G. Brown, Messrs. Canonge, Thibaut and Courcelle.

Election of a Lady as Enrolling Clerk of the Minnesota Senate.

The Legislature of Minnesota met and organized on the 2d inst. In the Senate, as the report published in the St. Paul papers show, after the election of Secretary, Assistant Secretary, and Engrossing Clerk, Senator MILNE read the following letter from Miss WEBBER, declining an election as Enrolling Clerk:

ST. PAUL, Jan. 2, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Having been informed that there was considerable dissatisfaction on the part of certain Senators on account of my nomination for the position of Enrolling Clerk, and that certain ones who had given me their votes are regretting it, and not wishing to hold an office begrudgingly given, I have the honor to decline an election to it under those circumstances. Thanking those gentlemen to whom I am obligated for their generous support and assistance, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
ALICE WEBBER.

Senator BILLSON nominated CHARLES F. JOHNSON, and Senator BEMAN renominated Miss WEBBER, and Senator CHEWNING nominated Mr. J. D. WOOD, of Ramsey County. Senator MORRILL moved that the election of Enrolling Clerk be postponed until the next day. This was lost by a vote of 14 yeas to 27 nays. Senator BILLSON made a speech in favor of Mr. JOHNSON, in which he predicted the destruction of the Republican Party by the Scandinavians if Mr. JOHNSON was not elected. Senator CHILDS took the floor and advocated the claims of Miss WEBBER, and then Senator BEMAN, in some stirring remarks, took up the cudgel for her, followed by Senator CHEWNING and several others. At this point the name of Capt. WOOD was withdrawn; and the roll being called, the vote stood: Miss WEBBER, 30; Mr. JOHNSON, 9; J. D. WOOD, 1. And Miss WEBBER was declared to be elected Enrolling Clerk, and came forward and was duly sworn into office.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Reopening of Congress To-Day—Woman Suffrage Convention—An Indian Boundary Complication—International Copyright—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the Senate, to-morrow, the unfinished business, after the usual morning hour, is the Amnesty bill, which has been considered by the Committee of the Whole, and is now before the Senate for the final vote, one amendment having been made, and a renewal of Mr. SUMNER's Civil Rights bill as another amendment being expected. The understanding was that the final vote should be taken without debate, but that agreement was violated the last day before recess, and what course will now be taken can only be guessed. There is a promise of another speedy attack on the Administration, though what line will be chosen does not appear.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

No one knows what subject will come prominently before the House. A member remarked yesterday that the House fulfilled one passage of Scripture literally, and that was in "taking no thought for the morrow." From either the status of the civil service reform, or the condition of Spanish affairs, or the imbroglio in Louisiana, something sensational may be expected to be brought up in some manner.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The grand entrée here for the season of the Woodhull and Claflin wing of the Woman Suffrage organization will take place this week, Wednesday, for which, with the two following days, a Convention is announced in Lincoln Hall. When the Boston wing of the party was here a while ago, Mrs. WOODHULL came down, laughed at them for being dull, and promised to show people during the Winter a Convention that should be lively. The one to be held this week is gathered in fulfillment of her promise.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The surveyors of the General Land Office, on a careful survey for that purpose during the last Summer, fixed the location of the ninety-sixth meridian of longitude where it passes through the Indian territory, and found that it was three miles, or nearly that, west of the supposed and hitherto accepted location of the line. This has produced some complication about Indian boundaries, and especially the boundary between the Cherokees and the Osages, which is before the Interior Department for settlement. The Cherokees hold several millions of acres of lands in the Indian Territory under treaty stipulations, with the provision that the Government of the United States may settle uncivilized tribes on any portion of the Cherokee lands west of the ninety-sixth meridian by paying a price to be fixed by the terms of the same treaty. About two years ago the Peace Commission located the Osages on a strip of this land, and the price fixed was fifty cents per acre. They determined the boundary by the line then supposed to mark the meridian, and now the moving of this line three miles west takes from the Osages, if the strict terms of the treaty are complied with, the very best lands which they have been occupying. The Cherokees through their delegation here claim the lands. The Osages know nothing about the ninety-sixth meridian, but do understand what the valley of the Verdigris River is, and object to leaving it or paying out of their fund again for it, when they supposed it already theirs. There was a hearing of the case yesterday, but no decision was reached. If the old line should be declared the one contemplated by the treaty, the Cherokees would lose nothing they have ever before supposed they owned, but they seem as selfish as white men, and want all they can obtain.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

The notice which has been given by the Press of the country to the action which has thus far been taken in Congress on the International Copyright law, has revealed a good deal more interest in the subject than was supposed to exist, and the Library Committee, which has the bill in charge, has received a great many letters containing inquiries and suggestions, or simply calling for copies of the bill. It is the purpose of the Committee to ask the attendance of representatives of the different classes of persons whose interests are involved, and secure their statements. Publishers, artists, authors, dramatists and theatrical managers will be called upon to give their views upon the subject generally, and particularly as to how it effects themselves. The Committee is reported to take a lively interest in this proposition which has been referred to them.

ANOTHER FRAUD.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of JAMES TAYLOR, of Cherokee County, North Carolina, for defrauding the Government to the amount of $60,000 in the settlement of fraudulent claims for bounty and back pay somewhat after the manner of the Beatty case in Tennessee. An officer has been charged with the duty of making the arrest, and has left here with the warrant.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The week of prayer, appointed by the Evangelical Alliance, which begins to-morrow throughout the world, will be generally observed in all the Protestant churches of this city by prayer services every night this week, and also by a union service at Lincoln Hall every day at 12 o'clock. There is much interest manifested in this observance, and the meetings will be largely attended.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Washington is promised a sensation in an amateur theatrical performance on Thursday next, for St. John's Church charities. The National Theatre, the largest in the city, has been engaged. The amateurs are of the best and well-known families. The President and the Cabinet have been invited and are expected to attend. The demand for tickets among the élite is unprecedented, some having been telegraphed for from New-York and Philadelphia.

The Algeria at St. John's, N. F., Short of Coal.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 7.—The royal mail steam-ship *Algeria*, Capt. LEMESSURIER, which left Liverpool on the 23d ult., put in here for want of coal. She experienced severe westerly gales, and had nearly exhausted her coal. Among the passengers are Hon. JAMES BROOKS, of New-York, and daughter, from a six months' tour around the world, through Japan, China and India.

Destructive Fire in Titusville, Penn.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 7.—A destructive fire occurred here about 1 o'clock this morning, by which twenty buildings in the heart of the city were destroyed. The principal buildings burned were the Sherman House, Petroleum Hall and Commercial Block. The loss is $100,000. The insurance is about $52,000. The Assistant City Engineer fell from a ladder, fracturing both knee-pans.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Bangor, Me., enjoys more severe weather.

The receipts of California wool last year aggregate 22,187,188 pounds.

A three masted schooner, name unknown, is reported ashore at Currituck, N. C.

President THIERS gave a banquet last night to the Emperor and Empress of Brazil.

Rev. C. H. W. STOCKING was yesterday installed Rector of the Church of the Epiphany in Chicago.

The California Assembly has adopted the joint resolution asking Congress to pass an act restricting Chinese immigration.

Several arrests were made by detectives in Baltimore, yesterday, of the supposed murderers of Dr. COLE. No names have as yet been made public.

FRANK H. WHITE, of the firm of D. WHITE & SONS, Exchange-street, Boston, and formerly of Portland, died suddenly yesterday afternoon from an overdose of morphine.

The small-pox deaths in Philadelphia for last week were 230, which is about the same as for the previous week. There is a falling off of 100 in the number of new cases reported.

The Boston Police have seized in a shop in the north part of the city $2,000 worth of stolen goods, and arrested JAMES J. GILVRAINE, the proprietor, for dealing in property known to be stolen.

Some of the members of the defunct Board of Supervisors of Chicago are to be brought before the Grand Jury for practices similar to those for which a number of Aldermen have been indicted.

JOSEPH M. HASWELL, President of the National Bank, and a prominent resident of West Troy, died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday afternoon in his carriage while driving from the village to his residence.

The stage between Mokelumne Hill and Milton, Cal., was robbed by two highwaymen on Saturday of $3,000. The San Andreas stage was also robbed near the north fork of the American River by a single highwayman.

S. S. RANKIN, who defeated BRADLEY in a prize-fight a few years ago, after 165 rounds had been fought, died a few days ago at Omaha, Nebraska. RANKIN served in the Union Army during the war, and rose to the rank of Colonel.

SIMON F. LANERGAN, clerk in Memphis, Tenn., was found dead in an alley in the rear of the Merchants' National Bank, yesterday, having, it is supposed, fallen from the bannister, causing death. He leaves a wife and two children.

Dr. JOSEPH PERKINS, a physician, died at his residence in Castleton, Vt., on Saturday. He was for many years President of the Castleton Medical College, and a lecturer in the medical department of the University of Vermont, at Burlington.

On Saturday night the picture and mirror establishment of L. U. DODGE, Buffalo, was partially burned, and the photograph gallery of O. B. EVANS and the clothing-store of CHARLES MARY were injured by water. Total loss, $20,000; partly insured.

TWO NATIONS.

A British Parallel Between American and English Foreign Policy.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 19.

It is well for our national pride that the politicians who are most given to holding up the United States as a pattern to England usually confine themselves to points as to which it is not difficult to disprove our alleged inferiority. If it suited their purpose, they might make their lecture very much more telling. There is one department of affairs in which an Englishman can hardly measure his country against the United States without being humiliated by the contrast. In the conduct of their foreign affairs the American Government have behaved differently at different times. The tone of one President has been arrogant, the tone of another has been unassuming. The power of the nation, and its readiness upon proper occasion to make that power felt, have in one Message been needlessly paraded, while in another they have been kept in the background. But whichever course the Government has taken, and to whatever political party the Executive has happened to belong, there has in one important respect been a remarkable uniformity in attitude both of the Government and of the people. At no time has any foreign nation been left in uncertainty what the action of the United States would be in a matter which concerned, however remotely, their interest or their honor. Their isolation from Europe has prevented their taking a frequent part in European affairs. But it is long since any European power has thought it safe to treat them lightly, or has regarded their enmity as a danger of which no count need be taken. The secret of this respect is the consistency and the resolution of their policy. There has never been any room for doubting whether the American Government would resent this or that slight, or whether the American people would sustain them in resenting it. It has been well understood all along that, if the United States were injured or insulted, the Government would demand redress as a matter of course, and demand it with the determination of obtaining it at any cost and with the knowledge that it had the nation at his back. Amid all the exaggerations of American political oratory there have been no speeches which could mislead foreign Powers on this, the point of all others on which it behooves foreign Powers to be accurately informed. There may not be many things about which the United States would fight, but there are a few things about which no American was ever heard to hint a suspicion that his countrymen would not fight. This is the reason why the United States Government always speaks with so great an assurance of strength. It rarely shows any anxiety to force on a quarrel, but it never shows any anxiety to avoid one if avoidance has to be purchased by even apparent discredit. Gen. GRANT's Message is a fair specimen of the average drift of such documents. * * * As regards the insurrection in Cuba the Message makes no unnecessary professions of neutrality; it merely says—which is more to the purpose—that the "naval commanders in Cuba have been instructed, in case it should become necessary, to spare no effort to protect the lives and property of bona fide American citizens, and to maintain the dignity of the flag." It may be said that these are only words of course. But that does not alter the fact that in the case of the United States the significance of such words, of course, is universally understood. The English Government might have used the same words under similar circumstances, and if it had used them would probably have meant to carry them out. But the difference is that half the world would have disbelieved that they had this intention; and if the power against whom the warning was directed had chanced to be included in this half, it might have been led on to provoke reprisals through its very conviction that nothing of the kind was to be expected. How the United States have benefited by the contrary conviction is shown by the infrequency of their foreign wars, for nowadays wars seem mostly to come from uncertainty on the part of the aggressor how far his adversary's patience will go.

Why is it that the reputation of England as regards her foreign relations is so unlike that of the United States? The proximate answer is easily given. The tone of the English Government is often undecided because it is held to be quite matter of speculation how far the English people can be trusted to echo a decided tone. Our own belief is that it is a mistake to treat this question as matter of speculation. Englishmen have got a character for being lovers of peace at any price which is not really deserved. But though it is not deserved in the sense of being true, it is deserved in the sense that it is their own fault that they have got it. There is no real ground for supposing that Englishmen would endure either hurt or contumely a moment after they had realized the nature of the wrong done them. But undoubtedly they have so expressed themselves as to convey this notion to the minds of foreign Governments; and, stranger still, to convey it in some degree to their own minds. * * * The risk we incur by reason of the error is very serious. In all parts of the world England has important interests at stake, and interests which are often defended by no commensurate show of strength. Where this is the case there is no real security against attack except in the belief of those from whom the attack may come, that it is certain to be a losing game if it lies within the compass of the English people to make it so. Without this the contrast between the greatness of the gain and the apparent smallness of the effort required for reaping it, may at any moment overpower the prudence of an adversary, and land us in a war which would assuredly have been averted if the disposition of Englishmen had been properly understood. Since neither profit nor honor is to be gained by this persistent misrepresentation of ourselves, it would be but common prudence if our countrymen could be persuaded in this one instance to "Americanize their institutions."

The Late Special Election for Governor in Georgia.

From the Atlanta New Era, Jan. 4.

From the best information we can gather, there were not exceeding 35,000 votes cast at the late Democratic "election" for Governor. The voting population of the State exceeds 200,000—the most accurate estimate is 205,000. So that the vote on the 19th ult. did not exceed *three-twentieths* of the vote of the State! No one is surprised at this. The election law, and the manner of its passage, was held to be illegal by the abler and better informed of the Democratic leaders themselves. As a legal proposition, it was a question upon which the Democrats were divided—and the vote shows that the majority, even of that party in the State, either held the election to be illegal or else regarded it as utterly useless, incurring an unnecessary expense to the State of not less than $150,000. Hence, should Col. SMITH, by hook or crook, be admitted to the Gubernatorial Chair, his administration will incur an extra expense to the State of not less than $18,000 per month.

It is hardly probable, under all the circumstances, that SMITH will push his claims further than a formal demand for possession of the office. We cannot believe that he will make any further issue, when less than three-twentieths of the vote of the State, and considerably less than one-half the vote of his own party, is at his back. It would be a very damaging showing to go abroad, especially in the face of the well-known fact that the vacancy is already filled in the manner and by the means constitutionally appointed.

Nature's Contrasts—Remarkable Members of a Pig Family.

A Mr. GOODWIN, residing in Long Island City, is said to have a most remarkable pig family. Eighteen months since he raised a litter of two pigs. Today one of them weighs about 800 pounds, and the other only eight pounds. Another remarkable fact in connection with this pig family is that the small one eats as much as the large one; in fact he eats two or three times as much as his own weight every day. The little pig seems healthy and sleek, and bears the same resemblance to the hog family as other pigs, except in size.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Hon. E. A. BLAKE, of Alabama, is at the Everett House.

Judge ROSEKRANZ, of Glens Falls, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Judge COCHRANE, of White Plains, is at the Sturtevant House.

State Senator HORROBIN, of Vermont, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Cols. ROBINSON and HOFFMAN, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Gen. DENVER, of Washington, and Commander LEWIS, of the United States Navy, are at the Astor House.

JANE LAUGHLIN, an abandoned woman, was committed to prison by Justice HOGAN, yesterday, for having decoyed a sailor named JAMES QUINN into an unfrequented alley-way and robbed him of $100.

A large audience was present yesterday afternoon at the Cosmopolitan Conference, No. 2 Bleecker-street, to hear a discourse by Mr. IRA M. DAVIS, on the amendment of the City charter. The resolutions published last week were read over, and indorsed by the meeting.

A meeting to consider what may be done to suppress the traffic in intoxicating drinks will be held this evening (8th inst.) at 8 o'clock, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Twenty-seventh-street, between Broadway and Sixth-avenue, SAMUEL WILLETS in the chair. Addresses will be delivered by THOMAS FOULKE, AARON M. POWELL and others.

The wind began to blow briskly from the North-west at a late hour on Saturday evening. This, with the falling mercury, gave a clear, cold day for yesterday. The thermometer indicated 18° at 6 A. M.; 11 A. M., 20°; 2 P. M., 22°; 9½ P. M., 17°. Barometer, 30.25, 30.44, 30.45, and 30.43. Corresponding date last year, 27°, 31°, 33°, 25°.

A very large gathering of Presbyterian elders of New-York City was held last evening in Dr. HALL's church, Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, to listen to Rev. Dr. McCOSH, of Princeton College, and Rev. Dr. JACOBUS, of Allegheny Theological Seminary, on the "Scheme of the General Assembly for the Better Support of the Ministry on Missionary Fields."

JULIA FARRELL, MARY DAVIS and MARY WOODS, inmates of a disreputable house at No. 18 Baxter-street, were brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen $75 from PATRICK DONOHUE, of No. 163 East Forty-fourth-street, while he was paying a visit to the above-named establishment. The women were committed to prison.

At the close of the Democratic primary election in the Twenty-first Ward, on Saturday night, a protest was entered by the voters against the ballots being counted by the inspectors then present, on the ground that but one of the legally appointed inspectors was present. An angry discussion followed, and the trouble was beginning to assume a serious aspect, when Sergt. ROBBINS, of the Twenty-first Precinct, to prevent a breach of the peace, took possession of the ballots and removed them to the Station-house, where they still remain.

At 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in the one-story frame stable No. 3 Corlears-street, occupied by PETER GLENNON, and the flames extended to the two adjoining shanties, one occupied by JOHN GREGORY and the other by MICHAEL CARROLL as blacksmith shops. Damage to the extent of $700 was sustained. GLENNON, in endeavoring to rescue his horse from the stable, was dangerously burned about the lower part of the body. He was attended by Drs. WATERMAN and GREENOUGH, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

A steel bell weighing twelve hundred pounds was placed in the light-house on Long Beach Bar last week.

The Dorniny House, situated on Fire Island, was sold at Sheriff sale, last week, to Mr. SAMMIS, of the Surf Hotel, for a little over $2000.

A Police bill, prepared for Flushing by Assemblyman PRINCE, has been considered by the Trustees, and some amendments making it more strict recommended.

A sporting club, formed of well-known sporting characters of New-York and Brooklyn, have purchased the house of WILLIAM PAYNE, on the Shinnecock Hills, near the Bay. They propose to convert it into a club-house for their use while hunting on the Bay and vicinity.

The committee appointed to decide upon a plan for supplying water for Flushing report that Douglass Pond is 124 feet above tide-water. The highest hill in the village is only fifty-five feet above tide-water. Sucaso Pond is 300 feet above tide-water; and at its greatest depth is seventy-two feet; it covers sixty acres. Kissena Lake has a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons daily. The committee have not completed their labors.

The bridge between Greenpoint and Long Island City was open a large part of the day, yesterday, while workmen were engaged in timbering it up. During the undergoing of these periodical repairs it is customary to leave the bridge open, that any stray tug or oil-lighter may pass, disregarding the delay entailed on the thousands who are compelled to pass, going and coming from work, and also the large number of residents of Brooklyn who cross the bridge in order to reach the trains on the different railroads.

STATEN ISLAND.

Beacon Light Lodge, No. 701 of F. and A. M., of Richmond County, will dedicate their new rooms at New-Brighton to-night.

The regular monthly meeting of Father Matthew T. A. B. Society, No. 1, was held yesterday at the Society's rooms, New-Brighton.

Mr. JUDD, the newly-elected member of Assembly for this county, is making strenuous efforts to have the charter of the village of Port Richmond changed.

The residents of the Second District of Southfield have organized an association to be known as the Southfield Reform Club, for the purpose of adopting measures to get the district separated from the village of Edgewater.

On Saturday a requisition was made on the commander of Fort Wadsworth to know what room there was for more prisoners, to which the reply was given that, in consequence of the smallness of the garrison—numbering in all about fifty-six, officers and men—not more than three more prisoners could be securely cared for.

NEW-JERSEY.

A gentleman named CHAS. MARTIN, while at the corner of Clark-street and Carteret-avenue, in the Fourth Precinct, Jersey City, was knocked down by two men and robbed of a silk dress which he had under his arm. Before the men had time to complete their robbery Officer DUNCAN came up and the men fled. They succeeded in escaping.

THOMAS TITUS, who was arrested in Paterson on Sunday, charged with having committed a murderous assault upon WILLIAM SISCO with slung-shot, kicked a hole through the brick wall of his cell in the Station-house, the same night, and escaped. He ran to the Erie Railroad Depot, and took a train for Sufferns, where he was arrested by two officers.

Weekly Havana Market.

HAVANA, Jan. 6.—SUGAR—Stock in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 28,025 boxes and 2,700 hhds. Exports during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 7,000 boxes, of which 5,750 boxes were to the United States. Market quiet and operations limited, owing to the scarcity of the classes demanded for shipment, particularly Clayed. Classes suited for Spain and America nominal at last week's prices, owing to the surplus of tonnage for the United States. Buyers are still disinclined to contract at planters' prices. Favorable advices continue to be received concerning the new crop. The old stock of Centrifugals is exhausted, and almost the whole production of new Sugar has been pre-engaged. Molasses Sugar, 9 reals for Nos. 8 to 10; Muscovado Sugar—Buyers demand a reduction; inferior to common quiet but firm; fair to good Refining active at 8¾ reals. MOLASSES brisk; transactions are expected; stock scarce. BACON heavy at $12 87½. BUTTER quiet and weak at $2 @$26 for superior American, $38@$39 for Goshen. FLOUR firmer, but not quotably higher; sales at $15 50. HAMS—Small business and prices unchanged. LARD irregular; in kegs, $16 37½; in tins, $18 25@$19 25. POTATOES active at $5 25. TALLOW firm at $13 50. WAX nominal. HONEY buoyant at 6¼ reals. ONIONS heavy at $4. COAL-OIL—In tins quiet and steady. LUMBER nominal. SHOOKS—Box active at 9¾ reals. FREIGHTS firmer, but not quotably higher. EXCHANGE firm; on United States, 60 days, currency, 1@1¼ premium; Short Sight, 3@3¼ premium; 60 days, gold, 9¼ premium; Short Sight, 11¼@11¾ premium; on London, 22 premium; on Paris, 5¾@6 premium.

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"Those suffering from Consumption receive lasting benefit by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL's is perfectly *pure* and *sweet*.

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Good sense and sound judgment requires your house to be protected from burglars if it can be done. Ten years' experience, and never broken through, proves that Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph removes all care and anxiety about burglary.

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A VERY BEAUTIFUL LOT OF

OPERA GLASSES,

JUST RECEIVED BY

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Organization of the Common Council.

The Common Council will meet for organization for the current year this afternoon. The caucus nominations are all made, as announced in the TIMES of yesterday, and as the Democrats have a clear working majority—and indeed a two-third vote—the "slate," as made up, will doubtless be carried through. Alderman RICHARDSON will receive the compliment of the vote of the Republicans for the position of President of the Board, but Alderman BERGEN, of the Tenth Ward, who appears to have served acceptably during the past year, will be allowed to wield the gavel another term. There will be no delay in the organization, and the message of Mayor POWELL will be sent in immediately.

The Supervisors.

The election of JAMES HOWELL, as President of the Board of Supervisors, does not seem to give satisfaction to the reform Democrats of the City, and it is quite freely denounced. But the work is done and cannot be undone until, by the new charter, a reorganization of all the legislative boards is effected.

Capture of Burglars.

DENIS OWENS, aged twenty-three, JOHN WARD, aged eighteen, and EDWARD McDONNELL, aged twenty, were arrested on Saturday night on complaint of HENRY HAASH, a boot-maker of No. 205 Church-street, who charges them with having broken into his store on the night of the 5th inst. and stealing therefrom $50 worth of boots and shoes. They were committed to await examination, and as the evidence of their guilt is considered conclusive, they will doubtless do the State some service.

A Singular Escape of an Infant from Fatal Injury.

A few days ago, MARY FITZGERALD, a nurse in the employ of Dr. LORETTE, of Grand-street, E. D., was crossing the street with a little child when a wagon, driven with considerable rapidity, knocked her down. The skirt of the child became entangled in one of the shafts of the wagon, and the infant was carried some little distance when the speed of the horse was arrested and the child dropped to the ground. The occurrence was witnessed by a large number of people who expected to see the child killed. Among the spectators was Dr. LORETTE, who, little thinking that the child was his own, hastened to the assistance of the infant. Upon learning the truth the child and nurse were taken home and the latter cared for. The injuries sustained by the nurse were not of a serious character.

Brief Notes.

On Saturday evening Mr. F. S. MOULTON, of No. 86 Lefferts-street, while driving through Fulton-street, was thrown into a pile of r[illegible]h opposite Johnson-street, and severely injured.

On Saturday night JOSEPH REED was arrested on a charge of stealing a sign from PETER WOOD, No. 58 Nassau-street. After the arrest was made the charge was withdrawn, and REED was released.

PHILIP McCORMICK, a lad of eleven years, was arrested on Saturday evening for having broken a glass valued at $4, in the window of HUGH WARD's liquor-store on Washington-avenue. The offense was condoned by the payment of the damages by the boy's father.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Oceanic	Jan. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Idaho	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Silesia	Jan. 11	New-York	Hamburg.
City of London	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Britannia	Jan. 13	New-York	Glasgow.
Weser	Jan. 13	New-York	Bremen.
Washington	Jan. 13	New-York	Havre.
Egypt	Jan. 13	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Ocean Queen	Jan. 8	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	Jan. 11	New-York	Havana.
Cleopatra	Jan. 12	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—C. Hinton, Miss E. Rosenfield, Wm. Sexton, Jas. Coophnor, F. L. Perry, Mrs. Belmont and child, Mr. De Cordova, J. Brenn, S. G. Lee, Mrs. A. Campbell, H. D. Law and wife, J. Agremento, G. M. Wilbur, Chas. Long, R. S. Smith, Wm. Stevens.

JAN. 7—*In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.*—D. W. Morrison, H. H. Sandsford, John Goodwin, Miss A. Clarke.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets......4:51 | Moon rises..5:13

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.5:59 | Gov. Island...6:40 | Hell Gate...8:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Jan. 7.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool Dec. 20, Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and 61 passengers to Williams & Guion. Experienced heavy weather, severe gales from N. W., with heavy sea, till the 2d inst., when weather moderated; Jan. 2, 8 A. M., passed a bark-rigged steam-ship (supposed Anchor line) by the wind, heading N.; Jan. 3, noon, lat. 45 16, lon. 48, steam-ship Italy, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Dec. 30. Bar same day at 6 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co

Steam-ship Gen. Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Holmes, Charleston Jan. 3, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Schr. Abbie H. Brown, (of Provincetown,) Higgins, Aux Cayes 22 ds., with logwood to Morrison & Bartow—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannell, for New-York Dec. 19.

Schr. Bianca, (of Liverpool,) Hill, Pernambuco 29 ds., with sugar to Bouring & Archibald. Dec. 29, lat. 29 25, lon. 68, spoke ship Sooloo, from Manila, for Boston, 118 ds. out.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, D. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Carrie Price, Price, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. A. H. Johnson, Phillips, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. J. M. Kissam, Kissam, Virginia.

Schr. Mary E. Mankin, Vanname, Virginia.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Vancleaf, Virginia.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Crammer, Baltimore.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Baltimore.

Schr. Louis F. Smith, Browne, Philadelphia.

Schr. Eva, King, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Moderator, Rulon, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 7.—Arr. on the 6th inst. steamer Glaucus, from New-York, and on the 6th steamer McClellan, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 7.—Arr. bark Metz, from Belfast, for orders; bark Zillia, from Baltimore; schr. Vellitia, from Baltimre to New-York.

Passed out, brig John Aviles, Norfolk, for West Indies; schr. Josie Baymore, for Cuba; Lucreitia, for Costa Rica.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 7.—Arr. steam-ship Herman Livingston, from New-York; schrs. Gertrude, Plummer, and Oriente. Cld. schr. Ann E. Valentine, for Jacksonville, in ballast.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 5.—Arr. schrs. North King, from New-York, for Calais; Clara Bell, from Weehawken, for Boston; Maud Malloch, from Hoboken, for do.; C. A. Hendrick, from Baltimore, for Belfast; Etta May, from Manhattanville, for Pembroke. Wind—N. N. E. and fresh; weather thick.

6th, arr. steamer Panther, from Philadelphia, for Boston; bark Andes, from South Amboy, for Boston; brig Venture, from New-York, for Halifax, N. S.; schr. Game Cock, (Br.,) from Port de Paix 12 ds., for Boston. Left bark Robert Murray, of and for New-York, ldg., nearly ready. Also, arr. schrs. Rebecca Florence, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Tookalita, from Baltimore, for Belfast.

Sld. all before reported.

Wind—W. N. W.; clear.

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